AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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VOL. 4. NO. 11 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914. WHOLE NO. 167

INSIST ON

Knowing where your Senators in Congress stand on Labor's amendments to the anti-trust laws. You have a right to know.

HELP THE MINERS.

Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

LABOR'S POSITION INDORSED

Washington, June 13.—The following paragraph is incorporated in the Sundry Civil Bill, H. R. 1961, introduced June 1, 1914, by Mr. Fitzgerald of the committee on appropriations

"Enforcement of anti-trust laws: For the enforcement of anti-trust laws, including not exceeding $10,000 for salaries or necessary employes at the seat of government, $250,000: Provided, however, That no part of this money shall be spent in the investigation of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or advancing the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful: Provided, further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products."

The provision prohibiting the expenditure of any money to prosecute labor organizations and farmers' associations under the Sherman anti-trust law, is identical with the amendment offered and passed by both houses of the Sixty-second Congress, which President Taft vetoed because the Sundry Civil Bill carried this prohibitive clause. Early in the extraordinary session of the Sixty-third Congress the Sundry Civil Bill was reintroduced, but the exact same provision forbidding the expenditure of money in prosecuting labor organizations and farmers' associations under the Sherman anti-trust law, but the bill was amended in the House, and the Senate accepted it, and the bill reached President Wilson with this prohibition. While President Wilson signed the Sundry Civil Bill, he made a memorandum, which, in effect, was an objection to substantive legislation being incorporated in an annual appropriation bill. It would be observed that the present bill introduced by the chairman of the appropriations committee carries the provision which labor was instrumental in adding to two former Sundry Civil Bills. It clearly indicates that the position which labor organizations and the farmers' associations have taken with reference to their being classed as illegal combinations has impressed itself to such an extent that the committee on appropriations recognized the logic of labor's and the farmers contentions.

URGES UNION RECOGNITION

Boston, June 12.—A recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and a declaration that labor unions must be recognized were the emphatic views of John R. Rogers, prominent leather merchant in an address in this city. Mr. Kent said, in part:

"I firmly believe that under present conditions we should fully recognize organized labor and work out our labor problems with these representatives of our workmen.

"Labor organizations need sympathy rather than opposition. Their leaders need encouragement instead of condemnation.

"Arbitration does not offer a perfect plan for settling labor disputes, but it is the best we have, and for this reason I think it will survive. Collective bargaining between employer and workmen is recognized as fair to both. It may be claimed that arbitration is always a compromise, but the same can be said of government or of verdicts by judges or juries. We claim that employers are liable for contracts, but we object to building up labor organizations that are responsible for their agreements and that seek to accomplish legitimate objects by lawful methods."

"The basis of industry must be measured by the value of the business to the whole community in which it thrives, and not alone to the stockholders. Business must be conducted for men and not men sacrificed for business. The Golden Rule must go hand in hand with the dollar.

"We must cease building up great industrial centers by establishing cheap wages and cheap living and recruiting the ranks of workers from the neediest immigrants that land on our shores. No corporation has a right to gather together a mass of humanity for its own uses and then shift responsibility. A self-respecting, and then ask us to organize societies to work out its salvation. We shall we do to Americanize the Immigrant?" A good job will do more to make him a citizen than a library. The glittering promises of clever politicians or the beautiful word pictures of the professional social reformer."

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

Fairmont, W. Va., June 13.—The convention of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor met in annual session calling on all local unions to do all in their power to secure the calling of a constitutional convention of the State, for the purpose of framing a new constitution. The executive committee was instructed to draft a bill to be presented at the next session of the legislature prohibiting child labor. Other important resolutions provide for

Improvement of the workman's compensation act, medical inspection, the conservation of water powers by the state, initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and the recall. Also making it a misdemeanor to operate an employment agency for securing of strikebreakers, publication of campaign "candidates' campaign expenses both before and after election; legal establishment of eight hours as a day's work in all mines and health depend; establishment of parks, playgrounds, public comfort conveniences. Charleston was chosen as the next meeting place.

FAVORS PENSION PLAN.

Washington, June 13.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has taken up the question of civil service retirement for the United States employes. It has suggested that Congress be asked to pass a special act setting aside for a pension fund approximately $50,000, which is annually turned back into the treasury as a residue from the appropriations for clerk hire in the various governmental departments. It is believed this sum would form an excellent foundation for a fund to which most of the superannuated employes now in the service. One officer of the business men's organization said: "This is a question of greater efficiency and a reward for faithful services. The government officials should look to the men and women who have grown old in its service. I hope the Chamber of Commerce will authorize the naming of a committee to investigate the subject thoroughly and to work out a good plan."

WOULD ABOLISH "HOME WORK"

New York, June 13.—Legislation abolishing home work in this city was urged by witnesses before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The witnesses offered a bill providing that work done in tenements. One unionist said, "Most of the women are forced to work in order to live decently. If they do not want to accept what the boss offers them, they do not get the work. They are paid at the rate he gives work for." According to Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry Street Settlement House, the way of supervising "inside" work, and there should be drastic legislation behind it. She said that in the worst working places there was serious danger of infection from persons suffering with tuberculosis and fevers.

BAR MEETING ENDS IN FUSS.

Morgantown, W. Va., June 13.—Heated language marked a meeting of the Monongalia County Bar Association, called for the purpose of passing a resolution expressing the fullest confidence in Federal Judge Dayton. The bill has attracted considerable attention because of the issuance from his court of labor injunctions. Many of the bills were drawn to defeat the resolution, and a motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 19 to 18. As there are over fifty members of the Bar Association, opponents of the resolution declare the business was not legal, as a quorum was not present.

JOIN BONA FIDE UNION.

Quincy, Ill., June 13.—Electrical Workers No. 51, a new local union, and a seceding section of their international and join the branch recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The Electrical Workers will now be recognized by the Building Trades Council, the local Trades and Labor Assembly and all other bona fide labor organizations.

CAN'T REDUCE WAGES.

Winnipeg, June 12.—Vigorous protests of trade unionists against reducing the wages of civic laborers have been made, and now it is announced that the rate will remain at 25 cents an hour. Construction Engineer Astley favored grading these workers and only awarding the princely wage of 25 cents an hour to the highest skilled and most proficient.

HUGE IRON CONTRACT PLACED.

Pittsburgh, June 13.—Contracts for Bessemer pig iron, calling for about 2,000,000 tons, have been placed by the Republic structural company with Cleveland mills, the delivery to run over twenty years.

WORKER MAKES PROTEST

Washington, June 13.—In an effort to "strike" the conference report of the big sundry civil appropriation bill, which provides money for running the government, Congressman Buchanan, member of the Labor group, and ex-president of the International Structural Iron Workers, created a new precedent in the House of Representatives. Buchanan wanted the house to consider his bill for providing better safeguards for laborers in the District of Columbia, and to gain his point started the most determined obstruction tactics witnessed this session. The unionist forced three roll calls on points of no quorum. In an effort to stop the Buchanan filibuster, Representative Garrett, who was acting speaker, called the iron worker to the chair and asked him to preside temporarily. Buchanan seized the gavel, and then committed something that never before happened in the history of the government—the presiding officer of the house of representatives made a point of no quorum from the speaker's chair. Many congressmen stood aghast at the unheard of method of doing business, and tellers were demanded to verify the new ruling. On a careful count it was shown that Buchanan had obtained—there was exactly one member less than a quorum. Representative Garrett saw his scheme to check the filibuster had failed, and quickly relieved Buchanan from presiding over the House.

CONDEMN LONDON CONVENTION.

Boston, June 13.—Undermanning and overloading of vessels were blamed as disasters to the Empress of Ireland, the Titanic, and other vessels, was charged by the International Seamen's Union in their eighteenth annual convention, in strong resolutions, which called upon Congress to pass laws to safeguard the public. The convention declared the La Follette seamen's bill, recently unanimously passed the Senate, is the best law to that end. Resolutions protesting against the ratification by the United States Senate of the London treaty on "Safety of Life at Sea" were adopted. President Andrew Furuseth said he has one of the United States official commissioners at the London convention, and who resigned from the board of delegates because the decisions of the convention are worthless so far as safeguarding life at sea is concerned.

COAL MINE FATALITIES.

Washington, June 13.—Men killed in and about coal mines in the United States during the month of April increased slightly with 285 in April, 1913, according to bureau of mine statistics, which have just been issued. The total for the first four months was due to an explosion at Eccles, W. Va., which resulted in the death of 180 men. For the month of March, however, with April this year's total was 217 men killed, compared with 216 men killed during March, the first four months. The principal increases were: Explosions of gas and coal dust, falling slate and falling slopes, 11. The principal decreases were: Falls of roofs and coal, 79; mine cars, 7; miscellaneous, 8. The number of men killed in and about mines in the country. This was at the rate of 2,280 for the year, whereas in 1913 there were 2,785 men killed in and about mines in the country. This was at the rate of 2,785 for the year. Production in the first 4 months of 1914 was 108,000,000 short tons of coal mined, or a production of 36,000 short tons of coal for every life lost.

MINERS' SCALE ADJUSTED.

Pittsburgh, June 13.—Peace for a period of two years is assured in the bituminous fields of Western Pennsylvania, with the acceptance of the new scale by the special convention of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America. The best conditions yet obtained from the operators are embraced in the new scale, which is said to be the best ever negotiated. This scale, in its principal features, gaur anteed for three years, is as follows: Pick men, $2.48 a day; bushers, $2.98 a day; trimmers, $2.25 a day, and car cleaners, $2 a day. Wages and conditions of blacksmiths, carpenters, and rivermen remain the same. Firemen receive $3 per day and engineers $4 a day, but at the same wages as are now paid. A number of minor matters were adjusted satisfactorily.

MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS.

Philadelphia, June 12.—"Higher salaries for teachers is necessary," said Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, in an address to the graduating class. She declared that the best teachers in higher education in the United States expect to meet successfully the new demands that are being made upon them for more advanced and scientific teaching methods, they must immediately concentrate their efforts on making the teaching profession more lucrative and more attractive financially. This statement, she said, men and women capable of becoming brilliant teachers will not be diverted from the educational field by the rewards offered by business, commerce, and industry."

"TABBING" DETECTIVES.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 12.—Organized labor in this city is keeping close "tab" on private detective agencies, operated for the benefit of employers, since one local has expelled a man found guilty of reporting to the employers. A new ordinance, drawn at the request of organized labor, makes it mandatory that all detective agencies die a list of their employes with the superintendent of police and city clerk, same to be at all times open for public inspection. Eyeglass frame makers have now no scabbing in court prosecutions.

URGES RECEIVER FOR MINES

Des Moines, Iowa, June 13.—The appointment of a receiver for mines charged the warring mining companies in Colorado and adjust matters under a just basis was recommended upon them by Harry Ward, of the Boston University, who opened a series of social service lectures at the Methodist Church.

"We have a receiver to take charge of a bankrupts' company that is in debt, and creditors may be protected, so why should not society protect itself against a corporation which is in debt to humanity, nor pay a living wage? They have been mining coal in Colorado for dividends. Shall they not mine men for dividends. Workmen have protested and they and their wives and children have been shot down in the streets of this state. Such a policy weakens the state."

Referring to the charge of violence made against the workers, the speaker said:

"As to the violence of labor, which many hold against it, it does not approach the violent measures employed by capital. Labor officials have their greatest care during a strike to prevent violent demonstrations, because they know it will hurt their cause. Capital, on the other hand, employs violent thugs and gunmen to go to the scene of a big strike. I was in Muscatine when an army of such men clubbed every one off the streets. They have been in the employ of the mines of the state, and often at the expense of the state."

LEGISLATION.

Washington, June 13. — The Clayton bill, 15567, which passed the House on June 5, has gone to the United States Senate and been referred to the Judiciary committee. The Trade Commission bill, which was considered prior to the Clayton bill in the House, as well as the Stock and Bond bill, which was considered after the Clayton bill, have also been passed, sent to the Senate, and referred to the Interstate commerce committee of the Senate. The Judiciary committee of the Senate has already had under discussion the Clayton bill, but no determination was arrived at. Those who are opposed to the labor provisions contained in the Clayton bill are already at work with the purpose in view of securing extended hearings, which is an old-time method of smothering legislation in committee. Whether the opposition will be sufficiently strong to accomplish this purpose remains to be seen, but it is confidently believed that as the labor provisions in the Clayton bill passed the House practically unanimously, it would be impossible to kill the bill in the Senate by this favorite method. Assurances have been given by Senators who are in a commanding position that the Clayton bill will receive the consideration of the Senate and be put on its passage prior to the adjournment of Congress. It must not be forgotten, and Pittsburgh of the Trainmen, together with the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor, as well, also, as the representatives of the farmers, are working diligently to secure the passage of the Clayton bill at an early date.

MAINE WORKERS CONFER.

Waterville, Me., June 12.—At the opening session of the eleventh annual session of the Maine State Federation of Labor, President Beals said: "Our unions and factories are handling on a fifty-eight hour law, which, inside of eighteen months, will, I am quite certain, be reduced to fifty-four hours. The pamphlet issued by the labor bureau upon the subject of forty hour law which we have had a hand in either passing or amending." The Maine unionists are also working to represent you in the legislature and pledge them to the support of the compensation act which we have introduced, and which comes upon them that this means a lax not amendment to nothingness. We have had given that protection to the workers that is justly theirs."

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES.

Riverside, Cal., June 13.—Electrical Workers' union has secured a fine agreement with a power company that has the contract to build 150 miles of transmission line. The union is recognized, and only members in good standing will be employed. The wage rates will be $4.50 for linemen and $5 for splicers. This scale is 25 cents higher than any other in this vicinity. All overtime, including Sundays and holidays, is rated at double time. The agreement runs for six months from date of signing.

RUBBER WORKERS WIN.

Oakland, Cal., June 13.—Members of the Rubber Workers' union, who were locked out because they believed in organization, have returned to work. Their right to organize has been conceded, and better working conditions granted. The trade union movement in this city was at much standstill for a time, following the support given the rubber workers was a factor in the successful ending of this affair.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD.

Austin, Tex., June 13.—The attorney general has checked one plan to evade the eight-hour law by declaring that the statute does not permit employers and employes entering into a contract whereby the workers shall labor ten hours a day and receive pay by the hour, instead of by the day. The attorney general rules that such an arrangement would be a palpable evasion of the law.

CLOSE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Aurora, Ill., June 13.—The Trades and Labor Assembly has passed resolutions in favor of a Wednesday half holiday for all clerks during the summer months, which is being urged by the Retail Clerks' union of this city. The workers request that all of the fraternal and social organizations in their effort to establish a mid-week holiday.

WOULD BAR GIRLS UNDER 18.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 13.—The State Industrial Board is considering evidence submitted to it by trade unionists, who ask for the enactment of a law prohibiting of girls under eighteen in tobacco factories. The recent State Federation of Labor convention passed resolutions declaring that the employment of these girls cease.

ICE STRIKE SETTLED.

Minneapolis, June 12.—The strike of ice wagon drivers has been settled and the men have returned to work. Their wages demands were compromised.

A FIVE-DAY WEEK.

Boston, June 12.—The Plasterers and Helpers' union is the first to officially establish the five-day work week in Boston. As a result of a new four-year agreement, which is now in effect, all work on Saturday is eliminated. Until May 31 of next year the wage rate will be 65 cents an hour, after which it will be 70 cents an hour for three years.

LABOR BILL PASSES HOUSE

Washington, June 12.—By a vote of 277 to 54, the House of Representatives passed the Clayton anti-trust bill, as approved by its committee of the whole. This bill contains provisions which not only guarantee the freedom of labor and farmers' organizations from the Sherman anti-trust law, but also prevents abuses of the writ of injunction and provide jury trials for alleged charges of indirect contempt. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate, and has been referred to the body of its judiciary committee, where efforts will be made by opponents of the labor section to make these features of the bill lifeless and ineffective by numerous amendments and by unnecessary delay. The American Federation of Labor is alive to these dangers, and to the necessity for the most vigorous action by the unionist everywhere. President Gompers and Secretary Morrison have issued a call to all organized workers and their friends to write their Senators and urge that the bill be accepted as presented by the House. In cases where Senators are known to be friendly to the cause of labor they, too, should be written, that they may be encouraged in their position.

HORSESHOERS MAKE GAINS.

Chicago, June 13.—Horseshoers' union, No. 4, has signed agreements with their employers, providing for a 44 minimum wage rate and a nine-hour work day time. The hours of labor shall be nine per day for five days a week and eight on Saturday, except the holidays and holiday during June, July, August and September. Apprentice regulations are stated in the agreement. No work done on Sunday or other holidays.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An agreement signed by the Journeymen Horseshoers union and the employers' association provides for a $3.50 minimum and 55 cents per hour for overtime. A joint committee is created that will have full charge of all matters pertaining to and interpreting disputed points. The contract provides for apprentice regulations.

TO REGULATE HOURS.

Boston, June 13.—The two Barbers' unions have established a "short-hour" district as a result of conferences with employers. The object of the plan is to would be best for the trade and for the men to have a definite hour's agreement. Also that the boundaries of the recognized short-hour district should be defined. Within the territory of the conference will be a fifty-one hour scale; the shops can open as early as 7 a. m. if desired, but if he must close at 7 p. m. or if opened at 7:30 a. m. must shut up in twelve hours, the men to be allowed one hour for dinner and another hour for supper, and have a half-day off each week.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Utica, N. Y., June 13.—An arbitration board has decided in favor of 500 teamsters in this city, whose recent strike built up trade in the shops, in the form of an increase of $1 a week and nine and one-half for work done Sundays and holidays. Both unions and the Teamsters' Protective Association, which stands for three years.

SHOPS ON FULL TIME.

Altoona, Pa., June 13.—Orders have been received by the Pennsylvania railroad's Juniata shops on full time, 55 hours a week. They have been working 44 hours a week. Officials of the plant is to be increased from 10 to 15 locomotives a month. About 2,000 men are benefited.

UNION WINS RECOGNITION

Boston, June 13.—The Inside and Ornamental Iron, Bronze and Wireworkers' union has won its contention, and the first of last month, because several members of the union had been discharged. The men are now at work, the firm agreeing to sign an agreement with their employers. The old scale for house laborers was 37½ cents an hour, with a 40 cent rate for hour until August 1, when the scale will be 50 cents. The building laborers of Boston, about 1,200 men, signed with contractors of that city agreed to employ none but union men, were compelled to sign the agreement then in force, who were already members of the local union. Under the new agreement they were heretofore members of the union have been receiving the union scale, and from now on conditions will be unchanged, anything like that amount, though they worked just as hard and even harder.

WORKERS FEDERATE.

Boston, June 13.—The Boston and Maine System Federation, affiliated to the A. F. of L. Railroad Department, has been organized in this city. President Wharton said this is the sixty-sixth system federation to be formed in the last two years.

Among those who attended the meeting and spoke were General President James P. Kline, of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; General President M. P. Burke, and General Vice President John J. Gallagher, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen; International Vice President Frank Jennings, of the Machinists; International Vice President O. E. Hoard, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; International Vice President John Tobin, and Fred Bellon, of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

CARPENTERS ADVANCE.

Washington, June 12.—General Secretary Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, writes the A. F. of L. headquarters regarding recent agreements signed by the carpenters in Salle, Ill., made a demand for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and secured a 10 cent increase, to take effect August 29, 1914. Port Colborne, Canada, secured a similar increase one day by employing contractors signed an agreement for an increase of 5 cents per hour, making the minimum 40 cents per hour."

SIGN THREE-YEAR CONTRACT.

Boston, June 13.—The Moving Picture Operators' union has accepted the proposition of the Exhibitors' League of New England for a contract with it for all the members. The league, it is stated, represents practically all the moving picture theaters in the eastern part of the State. The agreement carries with it the provision for the union shop at each theater, also for the arbitration of all disputes, and it will prevent the strike of the union at the Gordon Olympia houses in this and other cities. Under the terms of this identity whose owners are members of the league, and which have been unionized, will be closed, pending immediately become union houses.

FORD TO BUY A HOSPITAL.

Detroit, June 12.—Because Henry Ford could not find hospital accommodations for a worker who had contracted pneumonia and tuberculosis, the motor-car manufacturer has decided to buy a hospital of the General Hospital, now building, to take over the project. He agrees to purchase the institution at cost, complete the place and make it a poor man's hospital, spending $2,000,000 or more if that much more as may be necessary to keep it running.

POTTERS ELECT OFFICERS.

East Liverpool, O., June 13.—Every officer, except the seventh vice-president, has been re-elected by a referendum vote of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. The new seventh vice-president is John Shimler of this city. The Potters' Herald, a progressive publication, and will hold their twenty-fourth annual convention at Atlantic City, commencing July 5.

SUPPORT LABOR'S DEMANDS

Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.—At a meeting of the Buffalo Federation of Labor, the following was included in a report of its social committee which was unanimously adopted:

"The churches must stand:

"For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

"For the fullest possible development of every child, especially by the provision of proper education and recreation.

"For the abolition of child labor.

"For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

"For the abatement and prevention of poverty.

"For the conservation of health.

"For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases, and mortality.

"For the right of all men to the opportunity for self maintenance, for safeguarding this right against encroachments of every kind, and for the protection of workers from the hardships of enforced unemployment.

"For suitable provision for the old age of the workers, and for those incapacitated by injury.

"For the right of employees and employers alike to organize for the purpose of means of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

"For a day of rest from employment one day in seven.

"For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure and security which is conducive to the highest human life.

"For a living wage as a minimum in every employment, and the highest wage that each industry can afford."

TO REFOREST STATE.

Columbus, O., June 12.—In an address to the Reforestation Congress, President Sandles, of the State agricultural commission, urged that the 41,000 acres of delinquent land in Ohio, which will be escheated to the state into forest and game preserves, be reforested by the state. Speaking in favor of the passage of a broad state policy toward forest and game preserves, Private agency in reforesting cannot handle the proposition, it was argued. Exemption of forest lands from taxation should be conditioned that the state exercise a supervisory control over the lands. To work out a general policy, a committee of six was appointed. "A tree for each person in the state every year," was declared by President Sandles to be the ultimate aim. To bring about reforestation, he said, there should be planted 5,000,000 trees each year.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES.

Whiting, Ind., June 12.—A gain of over 100 members during the last few months by the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union has made possible a new agreement with their employers. The old scale for house laborers was 37½ cents an hour, with a 40 cent rate for hour until August 1, when the scale will be 50 cents. The building laborers of Boston, about 1,200 men, signed with contractors of that city agreed to employ none but union men, were compelled to sign the agreement then in force, who were already members of the local union. Under the new agreement they were heretofore members of the union have been receiving the union scale, and from now on conditions will be unchanged, anything like that amount, though they worked just as hard and even harder.

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UNCLE SAM TO OWN ROADS?

London, June 12.—Government ownership of railroads in the United States is inevitable, and will be welcomed by every railroad director, is the belief of President Erb, a well-known American railroad man, in an, interview in this city.

Mr. Erb says nothing can stop government ownership, and that this will not be opposed by the officials, as the prime troubles of the railways as at present constituted is the fact that the private owners no longer control them, but are forced to bow to the will of the big banks upon which they are dependent.

Mr. Erb gives the following additional reasons for the nationalization of America's railroads:

"The hue and cry against the railroads has certainly been justified in some instances, but the reason for the evils increasing has been overlooked. That is 50 years ago the men identified with the management of railways were, without exception, large owners of the railroads' capital. When money was spent for new equipment, for increasing the mileage, or for improvements, it was the men who used due precaution for the simple reason that it was largely their own money they were spending.

"But a new era began with the beginning of the twentieth century. The men did not own a dollar's worth of stock were elected to important executive positions, and they will spend other men's money they spent. Extravagance was therefore the result.

"What Mellen did, virtually every railway president, in the country has to do to a greater or less degree. To say that not one would hesitate for an instant to turn over their properties to the government is absurd. That's what the old order of railroad men are praying for the nationalization of the roads.

"The time the roads are compelled to continue under private ownership, the greater will be the gulf which will be between income and putgo, with the eventual result that our securities will be worthless, and the country will go to ruin to the hundreds of thousands of shareholders.

"My knowledge of the feeling inspiring virtually every railroad director in the country leads me to believe that not one would hesitate for an instant to turn over their properties to the government at the present time if such were possible—and thank God they are out of a hopeless mess."

ANSWER DETRACTORS.

Trinidad, Colo., June 13.—Declaring that "we are not discouraged and that we are not dismayed, but that we are determined to help the miners in their fight our leaders to a finish," every local of the United Mine Workers of America in this district has passed strong resolutions against the policy of the operators to discredit the strike in this state by attacking their officers. The resolutions declare that the operators have not a leg to stand on, and that as nothing to besmirch the moral character, the good name, honesty and integrity of John R. Lawson, the strikers say: "We proclaim to the world that we repose implicit confidence in our officers for their magnanimous attitude and the heroic stand they have taken in the cause of the thralldom and bondage of the coal barons to the realms of liberty and freedom, and pledge them our moral support and every assistance possible in this noble fight."

SAYS PUBLIC IS "STINGY."

Joliet, Ill., June 13.—In a speech before public school teachers in this city, W. H. Campbell said:

"A state can spend millions for a canal, a city can make improvements costing hundreds of thousands, but the public is stingy when it comes dollars for waste but in the cost of education is increased as that is the most money we spend. We immediately there follows a great agitation; statesmen endeavor to figure out how to save money and how to begin to cut down the expense, and the individual taxpayer talks as though he were facing bankruptcy. Now is the time for a great educational campaign to enlighten the public on the small share of the public money spent for the schools, and the great amount of benefit derived from this minor financial consideration."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SIGHT.

Washington, June 13.—President Taylor, of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, writes to A. F. of L. headquarters as follows: "I have just returned home to our city charter, which was passed recently through the efforts of the labor unions in this city. The movement, is going to be of material benefit to organized labor sooner or later. The movement is primarily applies to municipal employes and those working in municipal contract work. Already the carpenters are out on foot for all contractors to institute the eight-hour day. How soon we will be successful I cannot say, but it looks, as if it will come sooner than we expect it."

CAR MEN RAISE WAGES.

East Liverpool, Ohio, June 13.—A wage increase of 1 cent per hour and a union contract for barn and shop men in the employ of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway and Electric Company and the Newall Street Railway Company. This is the third time labor within the past few years the yearly contract has gone to arbitration, and the decisions have given general satisfaction to all parties. Striking linemen employed by these same companies have returned to work pending arbitration.

STRIVE TO HOLD FRANCHISE.

Charleroi, Penn., June 13.—Because of the solidarity of striking street car men, the company has been compelled to operate their cars except for the purpose of holding their franchise. Several conductors and motormen have been dismissed, and now only one car is used for franchise purposes. Residents of this place have taken up the agitation for a better service, and the demand for the right to organize, and the men's busses are being extensively patronized.

WOULD MAKE ROADS LIABLE.

Washington, June 13.—Senator Cummins is urging the proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law to hold railroads liable to loss for shipment during transit. Because of the Supreme Court's recent interpretation of the Hepburn amendment, railroads for carrying a volume of mail determined by a quadrennial weighing, the government will pay for the space actually required for transportation of postal matter.

GIRL WORKERS STRIKE.

Wilmington, Del., June 12.—Jeers greeted the statement of a Bond Bottle Seal company official, who told striking girls that if they failed to report to work they would be discharged. The girls said they are now getting $5.40 a week and ask that the wage be raised to $7. There are sixty-nine girls involved.

STOGIEMAKERS IN LINE.

Pittsburgh, June 13.—Several hundred cigar makers in this district have joined the A. F. of L. organization, as a "local revolutionary" union, and are now discussing affiliating with the local trades council.

UNION CONGRESSMAN EXTOLS A. F. OF L.

In discussing the labor sections of the Clayton bill, Representative Casey, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House labor group, said:

"Mr. Chairman, wherever the working people have made progress some form of organization has been the agency that has transformed individual impotency into collective strength—fraternities, lodges, merchant guilds, craft guilds have been helpful but the labor unions—trades unions—have been the most potent factors in the forward movement.

"The demand for higher wages represents the conviction that a constantly greater share of the increased social wealth should go to those who create it. The progress of humanity results from the elimination of poverty. Poverty means degrading environment and influence that result in intellectual and moral degeneration. Permanent amelioration of the human lot must have as its basis material resources. The next step is to distribute these products so that the greatest number may fairly benefit thereby. As an element in the process intermining distribution, the trade-union has been most potent. A comparison of conditions prevailing among the unorganized with those that have employed collective bargaining reveals unmistakable proofs of the beneficent results due to trade-unionism. Higher wages mean better homes, better clothing, better food, better bodies and minds, recreation, a higher standard of life.

"The aim for a higher standard of life is the incentive for the demand for a shorter workday. The verdicts of modern scientists confirmed the fundamental importance of this demand which the trade-union has so long been pressing. These scientists are warning us against the danger to the race from the continuous industrial strain and concentration of energy in modern industry. Commerce and industry can be allowed to exploit the leisure of the workers only at the expense of national well-being. The shorter workday means increased efficiency of the worker in the shop, better, longer, and happier living, and development of the higher emotions and feelings. It increases the productive period of the worker, lengthens his life, and enables him longer to provide for those dependent upon him, that the children may have an opportunity to learn and to share the joys of child life before assuming the burdens of the human struggle for existence.

"This more efficient, more human worker demands better working conditions, the right to share in human resources. Much has been done to let pure air and sunshine into working places, to exclude conditions breeding organisms injurious to life, but ever-increasing knowledge and the widening of our conception forbid us to stop or stay in the crusade for human welfare. Among all the organizations on this American continent working upon the various phases of this great problem, in my opinion, the great American Federation of Labor is the leader, and has often been the pioneer blazing the way for these demands of organized labor are comprehended in this larger and ultimate ideal—its genius enlarges and magnify humanity. The influence and the potency of the American labor movement are so well appreciated by the thinkers and leaders in our Nation's affairs, that almost every considerable movement for humanitarian, economic, or political reform has endeavored to enlist the active support of labor. Labor of labor play an honorable and important part in the affairs of this great Nation. They are daily helping to determine its destiny.

"For years the laboring people have protested that the Sherman anti-trust law was never intended to apply and should not be applied to the voluntary organizations of the working people. By reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Danbury case, and of several courts in other cases, that law was made to apply to organizations of workers. In consequence of this decision to recount the various phases and the developments of the efforts to secure special legislation which the working people of the country have so long and so justly demanded."

A LIVING WAGE STAYS DISEASE

Regular employment at wages sufficient to meet the cost of hygienic living is the sine qua non of all the requirements. It does not take an expert in disease prevention to see that an underfed, poorly clothed, poorly housed group of people are going to prove easy prey to the germs of influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and similar diseases. Neither does it take a deep and prolonged study of wages, cost of living, and housing conditions of the working people of the United States to drive us to know that a large percentage of them are living on a scale greatly below a hygienic minimum. To illustrate, we find that in the annual report for 1913 of the joint board of sanitary control, the garment trade in New York City, which represents 8,000 men and women workers, the following statement:

"The most of the harm to the health of the workers is due to long hours, overexertion in piece-work, overtime, rush seasons, and worry during the absence of work."

Representatives of the Phipps Institute report similar conditions in Philadelphia.

Conditions no better in the United States where Schwab, after a study made among 7,000 garment workers, found that 25 to 30 per cent lost from illness annually. According to his view, the nerve weakeners is due largely to overfatigue, speeding up on piecework, the long workday and the lack of work during the prolonged slack season and the worry incident thereto.

In the same city the Jewish Alliance Exchange found that a large majority of demands made upon the society for relief were due to sickness, and whether the sickness was caused by the lack of employment or not, the two conditions were so intimately related that permanent relief was not thought possible without adjusting the employment at a living wage.

When a substantial part of any community is working on a level much below a hygienic minimum there will be an increasing demand upon the charity organization, especially on account of sickness.

In fact, the index of the general effects of industrial conditions upon a community may be obtained by ascertaining the amounts expended for relief work by charitable and other organizations. When the industries fail to meet the cost of hygienic living by their employes, the burden is shifted to the public.

The sanitary supervision of the places of employment have a distinct and direct bearing in the prevention of disease through poor general conditions, poor lighting, heating, and ventilation, overcrowding, accumulation of dust, and other conditions of deleterious gases, fumes, dusts, poisons, and the like. These conditions are so obviously causative disease and are so prevalent in so many industries and causing so much direct injury to the health that the general public have come to consider these as the full extent of the dangers due to the industrial conditions are responsible.

The occupational diseases are so directly due to the environment that in many cases they could with little modification of the law be made to come under the workmen's compensation acts

The reports of the lead industries made by Alice Hamilton show such bad sanitary conditions that legislation was being enacted to regulate those industries.

Conditions are no better in the chemical and dusty trades in the United State, as shown by the report of the factory commissions.

It is not necessary to quote from reports showing the harmful effects of long hours, low wages, and bad sanitary conditions; they are matters of such common knowledge as to cause little comment except when some unusually bad condition is found. * * *

Employers must be shown that the healthy man is the most efficient and the cheapest employe, and that any reasonable expenditure to maintain him in health is a profitable investment.

Employes must be convinced of the results to be expected from the maintenance of hygienic standards and that much of the responsibility is theirs.

The responsibility has been so thoroughly fixed on the employes by the protocol agreement among the garment workers in New York that no sanitary advocates are authorized.—B. S. Warren, surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

ONE ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR

The University of Vienna has established a chair of social medicine. An industrial hygiene is the most important branch of this subject. Prof. Teleky, the head of the department, early became interested in tuberculosis as an industrial disease, and logically was led to study the effects of different occupations on various organs and their predisposition to this disease. He found that in Germany as well as in Austria, there is an undue mortality tuberculosis rate among youthful wage earners. Kayserling has shown that while in Berlin the tuberculosis death rate for all the later years of life has fallen since 1900, no diminution has been found in the death rate for children of wage-earning age. Von Pirquet attributes the cause of this tuberculosis mortality rate during the years between fifteen and twenty to overstrain and undernutrition as to apprenticeship life. Teleky has shown that sickness increases among children who leave school for work. This increase during the first year of work is not great, but in the second and third years it is greater, and in the fourth year is higher than the first. He then took up the question of the control of the effects of occupation so that regard might be given to the welfare of the child, and thus prevent illness, predisposed to tuberculosis, might be kept out of occupations in which too great demands were made upon their strength. In Vienna medical control of such matters is easier than with us because of the well-established system of apprenticeship. Most industries employ physicians who examine applicants for apprenticeships, and may reject the physically unfit.

Theoretically, this is a good system, but Teleky has found it ineffective in practice. The physicians are almost obliged to accept or reject applicants according to the state of the labor market. When the best paid industries get the strongest boys, while the sedentary trades accept those who are poor conditions or go into the unskilled occupations, which means that the children who need it are not protected. Realizing that the choice of occupation should be made during the school life with the aid of the teacher and doctor, Teleky, with the cooperation of other physicians, opened a consultation office for school children and their parents, in which advice was given as to the occupation for which the child was fitted. He found that disease is produced in working children not only by improper conditions of labor—heat, dust, insufficient light, stagnant air—but also by the work itself—the physical overstrain placed on an underdeveloped organism which should have its energies conserved for growth. He is studying the problem at first hand, and seeing all efforts to prevent the disastrous effects of labor on school-children fail, Teleky finds no remedy save the raising of the age limit for employment. The cure, therefore, he thinks, is early enough for children to enter industrial work, and even at sixteen they should be protected from the strain of industrial life should not be too abrupt. He agrees with Kaup that for the youth under eighteen the hours of labor should be limited to ten hours, including time for three meals, with at least one hour half hours for study and sport, and each year a two weeks' vacation. The importance of such obligations is that child labor by lowering resistance in the child may favor the development of tuberculosis in children.

THE REAL PROGRESSIVE.

The reason the trade union movement has accomplished so much for the toilers in this country is to be found in the fact that the activity of its leadership has been such that the movement has marched steadily forward. No time has been wasted in pursuit of the dreams of visionaries. Many organizations have gone down to defeat and disaster because of ill-advised actions and inefficient leaders. The unions of America have often spelled disruption to what might otherwise have been a good organization. Sometimes a member will lose leadership quickly due to his ability as a speaker, and to the fact that he will always champion the side of the union on any question that may be discussed in the meetings. Such men are dangerous and retard the general progress of an old established union, and in a new union it means death. Unless both sides of a question are fully debated, no body of men can vote intelligently on any subject matter, and often a member with a bitter, sarcastic tongue, prevents some of the timid members from expressing their opinions.

Then again we have the plotting member, who will tell the natives how much they are behind and how their wages and conditions are in other cities. He inflames their minds and leads them to think all that is necessary is to follow him and victory will be theirs.

It is from these borrowers of the above described leaders do not continue prominent for a very extensive period, for they never produce.—Buffalo Labor Journal.

MOTTO OF GREED.

An ancient Spanish family has for a motto: "Enough is as good as a feast."

An appropriate motto for the average modern family of wealth.

In the old days greed was more frank that today.

It is in the motto of this vicious thing known as competition and falsely lauded as a blessing.

Organized Labor's motto is: "If you starve, I starve."

That is what the worker says in practice when he gives up his job or goes on strike for the rights of his fellow workers.—Los Angeles Citizen.

URGE THE ADOPTION OF LABOR'S DEMANDS

The Clayton bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, where it is being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee. This bill contains provisions which not only guarantee the freedom of labor and farmers' organizations from the Sherman antitrust law, but also prevent abuses of the writ of injunction and provide jury trials for alleged charges of indirect contempts.

Many who oppose according justice to labor and farmers' organizations are engaged in a tremendous campaign to persuade and to influence Senators from passing the Clayton bill. They try to hide their real antagonism to the labor and farmer provisions of the bill under feigned opposition to any trust legislation as they say "at this time."

The action and policy of the National Association of Manufacturers and their other allied interests must not deceive our people and the United States Senators.

Therefore, it is the imperative duty of every labor and farmers' organization at once, at their regular meetings, or in meetings specially called, to adopt resolutions or motions insisting that the United States Senate pass at the earliest possible date, AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS AND BEFORE ITS ADJOURNMENT, THE CLAYTON BILL, H. R. 15657.

Transmit at once such resolutions or motions to the two United States Senators from your state. No matter how friendly or sympathetic any Senator may be to this most just measure, write him anyway. It will encourage him in the struggle for justice.

Let all officers of local, central, and national organized bodies, let every worker and every friend of Labor write letters to their respective United States Senators urging and insisting upon the passage of the Clayton bill. NOW! NOW! NOW!

Address your communications to your Senators, by name, at United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Men of Labor, men of justice, victory is in sight and it will be achieved not only for the working people now but for the people forever if you but do your duty forcefully and effectually NOW.

SHOWS HOW LABOR AND PROPERTY DIFFER

In a speech before the House of Representatives, Congressman Bailey, of Pennsylvania, discussed at length the question of exempting labor unions from trust classification, under the Sherman law. The speaker drew a sharp distinction between labor and property, and gave the following as a few of the reasons why the demands of the workers should be agreed to:

"Mr. Speaker, would the exception of labor unions from the provisions of this bill confer a special privilege?

"If that indeed were the effect, then I should most cheerfully and unequivocally oppose the exception.

"But I am far from being persuaded that labor unions are classed with industrial combinations and so brought properly within the purview of a law intended to regulate such combinations.

"It should be observed that those most vehement in denouncing the creation of this special privilege for labor unions through their exception from the provisions of anti-trust legislation are at least relatively quiet with respect to special privilege in general. They are not much concerned about the tariff schedule which saturate the whole fabric of our industrial system. Their denunciation of special privilege is all directed against the labor unions, therefore, falls a little short of carrying conviction.

"Those on the other side of this question proceed on the theory that business combinations are essentially the same as labor combinations. Is this true? I think not.

"The latter to examine the issue involved, let us for the moment lay aside the fact of combination and look at labor and at business in their naked form.

"No man on this floor or in this country, Mr. Speaker, will deny that any wage-earner has a right as an individual to refuse to work for any other person, and there is not one on this floor, and perhaps not in this country, who would not deny the right of any person who owns stores, or factories, of ships, pipe lines, or coal operations, to close them down whenever the difference is instinctively and universally recognized. What is the nature of this difference?

"It does not lie in any discrimination against the property owner or in favor of the wage-earner. There is no discrimination as to the faculty common to both—their individual working power. The property owner has precisely the same right to refuse to work on his railroad, his steamship, his pipe line, or in his store, his factory, or his mine as the wage-earner would have to refuse to work for him. Within the limits of their labor power either would have the right to work when it was be pleased and on the terms he pleased. But the property owner possesses something which the wage-earner does not. It is the possession of this that puts the property owner in a different class from the wage-earner as far as the responsibilities of that position are concerned.

"To prohibit or to regulate combinations of property owners, whose property is charged with a public interest, to the extinction of business would be unjust—ers would be both consistent and sound. The inconsistent and unsound thing to do, and an impolitic—would be to treat wage-earning combinations as though they were identical in character with the combinations of business men with a public use. Subjecting both kinds of combination to the same statute or to the same regulatory commission would be widely and not unreasonably regarded as an attack upon labor unions. Either the interest of combinations controlling property privileges, rights of way, building sites, mining opportunities, water power and timber holdings.

"It can not make any difference to you whether I work or not. The state is not concerned in what I do or fail to do so long as I do not become an actual charge or otherwise a burden on or a threat against it. It is very different in the case of the owner of a railroad, mine, or a factory. All these, for one thing, monopolize public rights—rights of way, terminals, docks and landing places, and other valuable privileges. For another, they assume, and indeed possess, the function of public servants, thus creating a public interest in their business. The difference of obligation between mere wage earners and owners of businesses charged with a public interest is bound up in the fact that the latter own businesses of that kind.

"Mr. Chairman, it is my contention that inasmuch as owners of businesses charged with a public interest must not individually be allowed to prevent the best utilization of such businesses any combination among those owners for preventing or regulating that utilization is peculiarly subject to statutory adjustment or prohibition. On the other hand, inasmuch as wage earners may individually refuse to work for other persons no combination among wage-earners to refuse such work is in itself properly subject to any statutory prohibition or even regulation that would not be applicable to an individual wageworker.

"In all probability such regulation would bring about a practical recognition of labor organization—indubitably to the advantage of responsible and conservative business. To subject all combinations whether of labor or of monopolistic privilege, to the same commission would be to subject labor organizations to an impartial commission would be objectionable for at least three reasons. First, that the commission would be forced to conform in its action to wage-earning standards which the unfair burden on or the unnoted tends to produce—the competition of ten men for nine jobs; and (2) that in best the commission's action would be compulsory arbitration under a different name—but it would be arbitration nevertheless in the face of the wholesome doctrine that no one should be compelled to work save as a punishment for crime."

THE LONG, LONELY WAY.

By Margaret E. Sangster, Jr., in New York Times.

(Three hundred thousand children died from neglect and want during last year.—Report of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.)

A tired little child, one hundred thousand children
They creep along together in the middle of the night;
And their shadows, white as snowflakes in the forest,
Where the trees are thin and shaken and the stars send down their light.
Oh! the little faces tearful, and the baby hands outstretched!
And the dimpled feet that falter as they walk through ice and snow!
Ah, the world is cold behind them, and the darkness seems blind them,
For the little hearts are broken, and the way is long to go.

There are rivers, fierce and roaring, caked with icy bits that sparkle,
There are pitfalls that await them as they roam the woodland dales, and snakes that fill the plain;
There are wolves up in the treetops, and the whip-poor-will is calling,
Calling to the souls that wander and will ne'er come back again.
There are pitfalls that await them, and the highway is a highway.
There are rocks that bruise the little forms that stumble as they creep;
And the great wings white as enfolds the children of sleep.
On a sunken well of poison that is cruel, wide, and deep.

Oh! the world is selfish, thoughtless; so the little souls must wander
To another place more beautiful—the paradise of love.
Where the other children gather, and their shadows also are reaching
See they creep along together, and their shadow wings are beating
To the great wings white as enfolds the children of sleep.
But the sound of weeping, wailing, can be heard o'er empty cradles,
And the mothers left behind them, they are weeping, weeping, weeping,
For the little hearts are tender, and the little limbs are slender,
And the way, O God, is terrible, and long indeed to go.

ENVIRONMENT NOT OF WORKERS' MAKING

The responsibility for their environment does not by any means rest altogether upon the workers. No one is free to choose every part of one's environment, and this is especially true of many workers who have little or no choice, but must adapt to the conditions in the way of employment, and must also accept the home and other environments which they can afford with their wages earned. This will continue to be true, especially in the unskilled groups, so long as the supply of laborers is greater than the demand and the competition for employment is the only possible for the employer to fix the terms of employment. There are many conditions for which the individual workman is not at fault in the place of employment. This is especially true where the industry consists of a large number of small units or of large cities where the combined industries control through the fact that a large part of the population is directly or indirectly dependent upon them.

Hygienic standards are those requirements which are necessary to be maintained that men may live free from illness, preventable by man, or to cause disease either directly or indirectly.

When men live together in groups, large or small, individual rights must often be sacrificed for the community interest and property rights must be subordinated to the public good, where the necessity arises.

This principle has been well recognized in matters of health administration in most cases. For example, where an article of commerce is likely to affect the health of the consumers, even though a small group, control has been permitted to the health authorities, but where an article of commerce is produced under circumstances which affect the health of large groups of producers little control has as yet been exercised over the deleterious influences, and the influences which must be considered by health authorities of industrial centers.

In fixing hygienic standards for industrial communities effort should be made to secure responsibility for maintaining hygienic requirements.

These requirements naturally fall into three groups. Those for which the industry is responsible, those which depend upon individual effort, and those which must be left to public regulation. Where fields of responsibility often overlap, and active co-operation is concerned in necessary enforcements.—B. S. Warren, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

FIGHT FOR SANITATION.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 12.—At the recent Ontario printers' conference it was decided to start a vigorous agitation to enforce sanitary conditions in printing offices. It was stated that the lack of sanitation and failure to clean shops endangered the health, and oft-times the lives of their workers. Factory inspectors notified the conference that it would be supported in abolishing insanitary conditions.

SURETY BONDS.

National and international unions, State and central bodies, and local unions of international organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, can secure without any delay, through the American Federation of Labor, surety bonds for their officers, for $500 and upwards, at the rate of 50 cents per $100.00. Address all communications to Frank Morrison, secretary.

POWER OF UNIONS

As time passes and civilization progresses many changes are wrought not alone in the scientific world, but also in governmental and business affairs. It was not so many years ago when labor organizations were denounced as being against the best interests of society and of good government. This already has become ancient history. Since then it has been the ambition of nations to cut a way between the continents. Goethe prophesied that the United States would ultimately succeed.

When we began our one great advantage was not our superior knowledge of engineering—it was the knowledge that certain mosquitoes carried yellow fever and malaria. The experiment at Havana had demonstrated that they could be exterminated. But conditions on the Isthmus were radically different from those in Havana." Cuba was made free from yellow fever in seven months. It required sixteen months to stamp out yellow fever from the Isthmus. The sanitary department had been established and running for two years in Havana when the work of yellow fever prevention was begun. It was necessary first to begin the work at the Isthmus with a thorough sanitary survey; next, these ancient cesspools, these old cities and towns must be cleared of the accumulated dirt of 60 years; thousands of tons of rubbish must be burned, streets paved, sewage systems built, a clean, uncontaminated, plentiful water supply established. Yellow fever and malaria were the most dreaded diseases, but plague was also feared. Rats had to be eliminated.

It was not necessary to clear the entire Isthmus of mosquitoes. The radius of the flight of the yellow fever and malaria mosquitoes is limited to 1,000 yards. The canal zone was first cleared of these districts, and the work of extermination was carried that distance outside the circle of every inhabited district. Breeding places were eliminated, such bodies of water as could economically be disposed of were filled, others were sealed, or latticed; all dwellings effectively screened. It was a work that required time, even after all the lessons learned in the United States back of it. The canal commission, anxious to meet the expectations of those who had put their faith in the engineer who had begun the work of digging simultaneously with the sanitary preparations. An epidemic of yellow fever broke out early in 1905.

There were 246 cases of which 133 were employes; out of eighty-four deaths, thirty-five were employes. An authority states, "Judging by the alarm caused by the comparatively mild epidemic of 1905, there is no doubt that if the American had had the same amount of yellow fever that the French had, the work of constructing the canal would have been delayed for an indefinite period."

Of course people became panicky, and lost faith in the engineering and effectiveness of the work of sanitation. It must have been a trying time for those on the job—for the great burden of responsibility of this demonstration upon which the eyes of the world were fixed. Those who anxiously feared have watched the results. By New Years, 1906, yellow fever was stamped out. No case has appeared in the canal zone since.

What an object lesson! Think of it! If this one great dreaded, because most disastrous scourge can be driven from the face of the earth, and all children's diseases which so tax the constitution and lay the foundation for many a contributory cause of human happiness, why should they not be stamped out also?—La Follette's Weekly.

HAS THE AGE OF DREADNOUGHTS PASSED?

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of the British Navy, in a published letter that has caused much comment in Great Britain, declares that the dreadnought and the battleship are doomed to the fighting strength of modern navies are out of date. The development of aeroplanes, dirigibles and submarines, he thinks, will soon be made impossible. No naval power can safely put so many of its eggs in one basket.

Sir Percy declares that the latest maneuvers of the royal navy have demonstrated that the fighting monsters are not safe from submarines even when in protected harbors, with every precaution against guarding them. Bombs of submarines armed by young and daring officers, he says, would get into every harbor and destroy the fleet. That much was proved to his entire satisfaction by the navy maneuvers. Also that when submarines operated without any co-operation from aeroplanes. What, he declares, would be the result when the minutemen of the air were at the same time at work, attacking from the rear the fleet they were making their assault from the depths?

This verdict comes from the foremost expert in the present British service. Oddly enough, another British authority finds the Sir Percy in error in not assuming that the submarines and the aircraft have rendered the battleship useless. Admiral Fournier, for example, declares that the torpedo has done the damage! It seems to be merely a question between them whether one, two, or three agencies have been devised to render the floating fortress useless and always ready for the ravages of unemployment.

There may believe these authorities, the navy of the future will be an affair of small craft in the hands of young men willing at any minute to take their lives in their hands in the most daring performances. They will not be able for long periods to attain to real and individual healthfulness. If yellow fever can be eliminated from the Canal zone, why should not every fever disease from the face of the earth, and all children's diseases which so tax the constitution and lay the foundation for many a contributory cause of human happiness, why should they not be stamped out also?—La Follette's Weekly.

A PRISON PLANNING TO PREVENT CRIME

The first step in what is described as a program to prevent crime in the prison walls and meet crime on its own ground —in the midst of society—has been taken by the management of the state prison at Jackson, Mich. An extension work department has been established with specific purpose of keeping young men out of prison, of aiding paroled prisoners to keep out of city slums, and of preventing discharged prisoners from coming back.

Those responsible for the plan liken it to the extension department of a university in that its method will be to go into among the people of the state, instructing them and arousing them to a sense of social responsibility.

Michigan has already been noted for quick acceptance of humanitarian penology. This latest step is significant in that it is conceived and executed by a prison, and its opportunity lies in the fact that it has no police outside agency attempting these objects.

Four years ago Jackson prison was the largest in the world, managed penal institutions in the country. In 1909 the legislature abolished the contract labor system and all but one of the pending contracts at Jackson expired July 1, 1912. The state account system of prison industry came in force.

One of the next improvements at Jackson was the establishment under the regime of Warden Nathan F. Simpson, of a grade and high school department under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction. The prisoner often offers a diploma to prisoners who complete its course, and they are then entitled to the freshman class of any college in the state.

Warden Simpson then discovered that the average age of his prisoners is shifting downward. Ten years ago it was twenty-eight; today it is twenty-three. This seems to indicate lax parental and social influences. Moreover, the management discerned that the attitude of society toward the ex-convict is such that he is almost compelled to find his associates among criminals.

The belief is that society must be sharply brought to a sense of its own responsibility, the extension work department at Jackson was started a year ago. Part of the announced plan is to organize each community to care for its wayward children and to keep them from being paroled and discharged men. The prison has also a chaplain, H. H. Gowen, and other agents into the various communities to lecture on the causes of crime and to form local welfare associations auxiliary to the extension department.

Each organization, it is planned, will study local conditions with a view, for instance, "to prevent childhood from coming in contact with and learning to lead a life of wrong-doing, - to save wayward youth from ever coming to prison, and to provide for the working man a home in which he learned the lesson of prison life and is anxious to begin life anew."—The Survey.

AN ACCESSORY

A few days ago, before a congressional committee, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said that coroner's inquests in the coal fields of mines could not have personal knowledge of the working conditions there because they did not have time. In modern business necessarily so arranged as to lose the personal relation between employer and employe.

That horrible tragedy grows out of what Frank Comerford, of Pittsburgh, has called was the "anarchy of big business."

Who is directly to blame for the fighting? At present we have no means of knowing until after the event.

That industrial anarchy makes society an accessory before the fact.

We should have and must have a means of finding out cause and effect, that horrible tragedies may be averted.

Today the government spends a deal of time in personal investigation of the social evil—which is a very good work. But as to the causes of industrial unrest, expert in that social duty, so there must be experts for society to supply the connection between the militant mobilized owners of big industrial plants and the multifold workers in the plants.

Without that connection industrial anarchy.

The war with Mexico is not more sinister and terrible in any of its possibilities than is this thing of the Colorado mining district—that now hovers over every industrial enterprise industry in the United States.—Kansas City Star.

INDUSTRY'S TOLL

Of all the nations of the earth, America is the most wasteful of the lives of its citizens. Seventy-five thousand of our people are killed each year by accidents, of which number 35,000 are workmen every while engaged in their daily occupations.

While the average annual death rate from mining accidents in Europe runs, per 1,000 men employed, below two, and in the case of France and Belgium is less than one, in the United States the rate in 1907 was 3.53 per 1,000 per year, 4.86 lives lost for each 1,000 men employed; in other words, our death rate is four times as great. Though this accident was about five times that of France and Belgium and about three times that of other European countries. Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the whole situation is the fact that statistics show that, while the deaths during the past ten or fifteen years have been steadily increasing in the mining industry, nothing has been done. It has been steadily increasing in the face of the warnings of Joseph A. Holmes, M. D., Special Commissioner of Mining Accidents, State of California.

Out of some 1,500,000 deaths annually in the United States, at least 630,000 are preventable. That is more than 1,700 unnecessary deaths a day, or more than the lives lost in the great Titanic disaster. The Titanic disaster spread a pall of gloom over the world, and aroused a universal sympathy and regrets a passing comment.—Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University.

THE NINE-HOUR WORK DAY.

E. F. Green is a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Philadelphia. Mr. Green evidently says he doesn't believe a nine-hour work day is possible when there are men, not even "boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen years of age." Perhaps Mr. Green is married and has a family of boys and girls. In case he has a boy of fourteen and a girl of fifteen years of age, are those children of the working class bound to be in a factory? If not, why not?

Mr. Green evidently demands for the children of others the good things he is unwilling for his own children to have. If E. F. Green believes a nine-hour workday is not a bad thing for the children of others, he must believe it is rather a good thing. Then why not permit his children to have a part of that good thing? Or should the children of the sons of life?—San Francisco Star.

THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY

Do men relish working twelve hours a day?

Judge Gary of the Steel corporation says they do. Certainly, when payment is by the hour they object to having their earnings reduced. Apparently, Steel corporation employes are not infatuated with the long day, but cannot stand a reduction of their wages. Suppose the Steel corporation's living wage is based on an eight-hour or even a ten-hour day. Would there be a roar from protesting workmen?

The men themselves praised the twelve-hour system at the annual meeting of the corporation, one of them going so far as to thank Providence for the blessings bestowed on him and on the community by the Steel Company. This is mistaken loyalty raised to the plane of religion. Perhaps some of these steel workmen were told subtly that anything they might say in praise of the system would be keenly appreciated. Perhaps other men themselves may have been politicians enough to curry favor with their employers in this way. Perhaps it was premature to say the twelve-hour day by Steel employes, but it violates human nature so utterly to have men perfer a long working day and a corresponding reduction in their wages.

The Steel corporation is said to have lost several thousand employes when the working week was reduced from seven days to six. If this is true, it means that several thousand men were kicked into better working conditions against their wills. Blessings often come in disguise.

The man who works in rolling mills or about blast furnaces from 6 to 12 in the morning and from 1 to 7 in the afternoon, or its equivalent, is a physical wreck at 40. His round of life can be nothing more than the dead routine of exhausting labor, ravenous eating and benumbing sleep.

Society cannot afford to have a man drain the vitality of his overwork, for it means that he and his family may ultimately become public charges. Any corporation that scrimps upon the health capital of the community is taking a public trust for private profit. Men who destroy their health because they have the liberty to do so should be protected from their own shortsightedness by the higher wisdom of society.—Duluth Labor World.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

Another chapter in government by injunction is being written in Oklahoma this week. Judge McBurroughs, of Alameda county, sitting in an injunction suit brought by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, has issued forty injunctions that did picket duty about the plants of the P. G. & E. Co. during the recent strike finds for the complaining corporation in the sum of $87,487.

It is admitted by the court that the defendants have insolvent. Hence judgment will stand against the men and in event they shall accumulate property can be taken to apply upon the judgement. The effect of this judgment is to outlaw the forty defendants. It is not in reason that they men will ever be able to pay a judgment which is to them and to every fair-minded person, palpably unjust.

By no stretch of the law can it be made a crime for men to peacefully dissuade other men from working any more than it is a crime for a person having some form of property to sell to use peaceful means in encouraging buyer for his property as against another. This sort of court made law is the reason for agitation in favor of recall of judicial decisions. Laws on the statute books are needed in which state paper will be undertake to go as far as this Alameda judge goes.

Constitutional guaranties count for little with men of the type of Judge McBurroughs on the bench. Recall of judicial decisions would likewise prove the most inefficient remedy for the perversions of justice at the hands of judges like this one.

The proper procedure for working people to follow is to see that such willing servants as Judge Frank H. McBurroughs are not elected to the bench.—Union Labor Journal, Bakersfield, Cal.

WAGING VIGOROUS FIGHT

Dayton, Ohio, June 13.—A nation-wide fight is being made to prevent a reduction of the contract by the Postoffice Department for the printing of "business return corner cards on stamped envelopes." The contract will expire June 30, 1915. The complaint has been carried to the Typographical Union of this city, and it is enlisting the support of their own members, the printing and allied trades labor in every part of the country. The charge is made that the contract provides for the printing of the envelopes of the stamped envelopes at a figure which is positively so low that it cannot be sanctioned by the industrial practice of the day. It is stated that "4 cents a thousand is the contract price for the printing of these cards. The printers declare that it is made possible by a speeding up system of labor on the part of the employes, who are not unionized, if the company which has the contract can find such men who working longer hours than the Federal law prescribes and under unsanitary bad conditions generally. The men who are conducting the campaign say that they have information to the effect a number of girls are being employed at night and that they work 55 hours a week. In defense of the Post Office it is said that they have been unable to verify the statements which have been made to them.

This is not the first fight that has been made on the contract. Urged by publishing associations and labor unions, a resolution intended to prevent the printing of corner card addresses on the stamped envelopes was introduced by Representative Tou Velle, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives by Congressman Tou Velle, of Ohio, and passed by an overwhelming majority, but died in the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Roads. The Typographical is calling upon workers and sympathizers to aid them in developing a sentiment that will permit printing to go to the job printing houses in the regular course of business and at the same time eliminate the local "sweat shop" monopoly.

LAW MAKES "MOVIES" SAFE.

Rochester, N. Y., June 13.—The state law requiring that moving picture operators must be examined and licensed now in force, and a body of 12 examiners is carrying out the spirit and letter of the act, which provides that operators must be at least 21 years of age and must have operated a moving picture apparatus at least six months prior to the date of the application. Stringent fire regulations are a feature of the law, which was backed by the Moving Picture Operators' union.

GARMENT WORKERS MEET.

Cleveland, June 12.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is holding the convention in this city. President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention. Officers' reports show there are over 100,000 workers enrolled. One of the propositions to be considered is increasing the per capita tax from 2 1-2 cents to 8 cents a week for organizing purposes, Striking Toronto garment workers were voted $500 by the convention.

BAD CAMP CONDITIONS.

Sacramento, Cal., June 13.—Fourteen accidents within eleven days have resulted in charges being made to state officials against a large lumber company in El Dorado county. The lack of fire protection, the charging of three times the value of supplies by the company store, and the implements used by the men are among the complaints. A charge of 11 a month for laundry is made whether or not the work is performed.

MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Trenton, N. J., June 13.—More than three hundred machinists are on strike in this city because their employers refused to grant a wage increase. The machinists ask for a fifty-four hour week, with a minimum wage of $3.25 and a $2.70 rate for drill press hands. The new scale provides for double time for Sunday, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

WOULD SETTLE STRIKE.

San Francisco, June 13.—The board of supervisors has authorized Mayor Rolph to appoint a committee of three to attempt to settle the strike of printing pressmen and assistants in this city. The press assistants went on strike a year ago when employers refused to grant them from $13.50 to $15 per week. The printing pressmen struck in sympathy with the assistants.

KEYMEN'S CONVENTION

Detroit, Mich., June 13.—Delegates representing various sections of the United States and Canada attended the biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The delegates report that conditions never were brighter in their organization since the disastrous strike of seven years ago.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

Washington, June 13.—Figures just issued by the United States Department of Labor show that 1,13,143 immigrants have been admitted to our shores during the month of April. Of this number, 39,717 came from Southern Italy, Greece furnished the next largest number, 9,798, followed by Germany with 7,761, and Poland with 6,533. Russia's 6,284 emigrants were admitted, 4,641 Roumanians, 4,427 Russians, and 3,222 from Bulgaria and Servia.

The unskilled laborers who constituted the vast bulk of this huge army. There were 36,041 listed farm laborers, and 28,079 as laborers. The rest, 6,284 clerks, 4,893 mariners, and 314 dressmakers. It is interesting to note that these peoples were, in the majority of cases, debarred by the industrial States, over one-half of them being distributed among the States of New York, 20,582; Pennsylvania, 15,575; Massachusetts, 10,479; Illinois, 10,343, and Ohio 9,263. During the month of April 399 were deported under the provisions of the immigration law, for various reasons, and 22,401 emigrants voluntarily deported from this country. New York, with 5,499, and Pennsylvania, with 4,991, furnished the bulk of this number.

WOULD CHANGE PENAL SYSTEM.

Boston, June 12.—In an address before the Central Labor union, on the working of the criminal laws of this state, Lieutenant Governor Pelletier advocated state control of all prisons and penal institutions and designating them houses of reformation. He drew attention to the system of parole given from different courts for the same offense, the difficulty of getting a parole from judges the power to determine the penalty for a crime. Instead he would have the judge fix a penalty and by a permanent paid commission after making a complete investigation of each case.

CHARGE DISCRIMINATION.

Davenport, Iowa, June 12.—Machinists employed by the Linograph company are on strike. They charge discrimination against one of their members. In that he was discharged without a reason having been given. An international officer is now on the ground and it is believed the matter will be settled satisfactorily to both parties.

STRIKE DEPUTIES WITHDRAWN

Fort Smith, Ark., June 12.—Deputy United States Marshals have been withdrawn from the mines of the Bache-Denman Company on order of Attorney General McReynolds. The miners have been on strike against this concern for many months because of a discharge violation and the attempted establishment of the non-union shop.

FAVORS FEWER COURTS.

Chicago, June 13.—"A court is an evil," said Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the supreme court of Ontario, Canada, in an address before the Illinois Bar association. "The fewer courts there are called into play," continued the justice, "the better it is for the community. Courts were made for men, not men for courts."

BREWERY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 13.—A local of brewery workers has been organized in this city. The union of stationary engineers, formed a few weeks ago, is growing rapidly, and trade union prospects in this city were never brighter.

PASTORS' MINIMUM WAGE.

Easton, Pa., June 13.—At the annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, President Haas recommended that congregations aim to pay a minimum salary annually of $1,600 to their pastors.

THE WAR IN COLORADO

By Peter Clark Macfarlane in Collier's Weekly.

The war! For that is what it amounts to. The two factions of an industry have organized, armed, mobilized, pillaged, given battle! The State of Colorado is shocked and shamed. Expiation is demanded. Impeachment threatens. Court-martials impend. Napoleon Rockefeller clamors for a scapegoat. Let us hope it does not find one. To do so would make the devil laugh. It would be such an easy, shiftless, fruitless way out.

The situation calls for slow thinking. Monstrous things have been done in Colorado, yet the men who did them are not monsters. They are of like passions, and often of like sympathies with ourselves. If we had been where they are, we might have done what they did.

The mine owners (hereafter to be known in this story as operators) have the usual rugged, aggressive type of American manhood. Many of their workers are Austrians, Greeks, Italians and Mexicans, with a sprinkling of men of the Saxon and Celtic breeds. The operators tell me that the strike was caused by agitators. I think we may admit that. However, if agitators have ever been able to agitate a vacuum, let me illustrate. The Colorado mines are peculiarly subject to explosions caused by gas or dust or both. For a long stretch of time, they have had twice as many workers as all the other coal mines in all the rest of the United States combined. For this reason, many people to pause and think about it.

Now for our illustration. Let us take a single instance of one of those explosions. Its cause was undetermined. The theory was that a workman, while "sneaking a smoke," struck the match that fired the gas that exploded the mine and slew about 150 men. But, during many bodies so far from human semblance that they were scarcely recognizable as such, the fact of the hypothesis, the match of the Jap was the voice of the accusing God. No man had been no gas or dust there would have been no explosion.

In the place of Operation Frank Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers, we will say, was the agitator. He struck the match. Then he made himself no long-continued, no high-headed series of wrongs, real or fancied, leading in the minds of the miners like a gas coating memory thickly with explosive dust that fired at the touch. In the mind of the agitator, there would have been no strike—and especially no such stubborn, blood-flowing cortest strike as has resulted.

And now to look for gas and dust. Take the case of corporation domination. In the political life of Colorado. To an appalling extent corporation has been controlled during a score of years by the great corporations, some of which, it must be admitted, have been a conspicuous part in the development of its natural resources.

These corporations have influenced courts, legislatures, and even the voters themselves. Wherever the corporation overshadowing general prosperity and a locality, political freedom has been endangered, and justice is not administered. All against the combination, has been difficult or impossible to obtain. For instance, the counties of Huerfano and Las Animas have been the center of trouble in the present strike. Going back, you will find that these counties have been dominated commercially for years by the coal operators. You will be told that in these two counties the corporations vote the sheep on the hills and the mules in the mines, and herd them politically, or let its friends go free. In consequence there is a widespread belief that there is no justice for the common man, as against the power of the corporation interest is concerned. Concerning the latter's domination, a recent federal grand jury report says:

"The corporations have been sufficiently influential to nominate, elect, and control many county officers, and have dominated the state legislature, making the industrial situation by arousing political prejudices. Some county officers reported to have been elected on political planes have shown undue activity in controlling elections, presumably to eliminate unfavorable voters of miners, and have thus aroused political and social dissatisfaction."

And now I'll in the midst of a corporate principality of this sort, we turn to consider the attitude of the coal miners and workers, we shall begin directly to smell the gas. The coal mines are scattered about through the hills, and frequently are tucked away in the cracks of inaccessible canons. About each mine springs a little town, the whole life of which is drawn from the mine.

Sometimes the little town is incorporated, and sometimes not. If it is, almost every municipal officer is a mine employee or a man who receives his income from the mines. The superintendent of the mine is to all intents and purposes the municipal executive. He is the only justice of the peace may be a boss in the mine; the town marshal may be a mine worker employed by the mine, and both subject to orders of the superintendent. Under conditions of this kind, the boss manages to take orders from above—and being human they choose the easiest way. What is the easiest way often results in another extract from the grand jury report will indicate:

"Many appointments, whose appointments and salaries are controlled by the local companies, have exercised a system of espionage that has resulted in the arbitrary powers of police control, acting in the capacity of deputy sheriffs and passing sentence, 'Down the canon for you' (meaning thereby that the miner was addressed was discharged, was compelled to leave the camp) upon miners who had incurred the enmity of the superintendent or pit boss, or who had been guilty of real grievances or for other cause. These, taken with the practice of the camp marshals upon miners, have produced general dissatisfaction among the latter."

Nor can there be any doubt that the offenses of which the miners complained most often were two. Take the matter of weights. The coal diggers are paid by the ton. Coal cars were made for men, not men for cars."

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check the weights registered by the company.

Now the astonishing fact is that for seventeen years there has been a law upon the statute books granting to miners in the State of Colorado the right to have weights checked by themselves. The record shows that this law has been almost flagrantly violated in one way or another. The testimony before the Congressional committee was that men who were themselves check weighmen, or served on committees named to intercede for them, found themselves mysteriously discharged, "sent down the canon" upon one pretext or another, and that this happened so regularly that finally men knew better than to ask for a check weighman. The operators indeed, nearly all testified that they would grant the check weighmen if they were requested, and the strikers have cynically replied that "requesting" check weighmen had proved unhealthy.

The fact certainly speaks for itself. There were practically no check weighmen, and one of the seven principal demands of this long and bloody strike is for a right which the laws of Colorado have conceded for seventeen years. Four years of the seven principal demands cover grievances of the same sort.

Since 1901 there has been a law enjoining semi-monthly pay. The vice president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company told the Congressional committee that the company had instituted the semi-monthly pay day on February 1, 1913, or seven years later.

In 1899 there was enacted a law dealing with the so-called "truck system." This is for the paying of the miners with scrip in lieu of lawful money, forbade compelling them to trade at company stores or to board at company boarding houses. Testimony was produced before the Congressional committee showing that this law within a short time of the strike scrip was used and men were threatened if they did not trade at the company stores and board at the company boarding houses.

Since 1883 there has been an anticoercion statute, making it unlawful for an employer to prohibit his employe from joining a labor union. Here, too, the law appears in some places to have been observed in the letter, but it was generally violated in spirit.

Mr. J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and Rockefeller concern which mines more coal than any other operator in Colorado, denied that his men had ever been charged for belonging to a union, and said: "We have known that they not only do belong to a union, but that they have their order and hold occasional meetings." But the federal grand jury, before quoted, found that "the coal companies have discouraged and opposed the organization of labor unions and frequently interfered in the camps, as well as in politics."

But the record as to the State eight-hour law must be regarded as the crowning instance of contempt for popular government of which the Colorado corporations are guilty.

Since the middle nineties public sentiment in Colorado has demanded an eight-hour law. After several years of agitation, such a law was passed, only to be declared unconstitutional by the courts. In 1902 the people remedied this by voting a constitutional amendment, but the corporations' influence in the legislature of 1903 was strong enough to defeat the majority will of the voters. The bloody story has in part a protest of the mine workers against such nullification of their will. The eight-hour law at last came to pass an eight-hour law, but it was a "fake" bill framed by the enemies of it. And it was in force for only a long years after the constitutional amendment that the legislature of 1911 passed the eight-hour law for smelters and mines.

Against it was invoked the referendum, thus suspending it automatically, and into this referendum election ballot slipped the proposal for a "fake" eight-hour law in order to divide the vote and confuse the issue. Such an amount of money by people to get the eight-hour law that they both sustained the legislative enactment and carried the fake proposal. The result, of course, was the raising of the referendum petition as the eight-hour law was the real-law, which again meant more delay, and it was not until the legislature of 1913 that the matter was cleared up by a ruling of the Supreme Court and the passage of a law putting the safety clause in it, so that the day of its effect could not be postponed. Here is a record of the working miners of Colorado lost some of their respect for law? Would it be strange if they had no respect for the laws which have not been enforced—the control of elections, legislatures, courts, and administration in the interests of working miners against the very Government itself?

Perhaps this, too, will explain why the coal miners of Colorado have grown so conservative in their devotion to the union idea. The conviction has been hammered into them through from ten to twenty years that they are helpless as individuals and that their only way of escape from their condition underground is hopeless peonage is in allegiance to a great national labor union, like the United Mine Workers of America. The State having utterly failed to protect them, their forlorn hope now is that the union may.

Now it must be borne in mind that the facts here written have been those of violation of laws and the violation of the rights of workingmen did not lie against all employers or against all mines; one was guilty or one wrong, another of another, and the whole effect was cumulative; and, further, that resentment against one was transferable to all when all presented a common front of arrogant indifference.

It must be remembered, too, that some of these charges the operators themselves specifically, and that while they would admit others, they deny altogether that improper and unfair advantage was going on in the South. They knew that there was gas enough and dust enough to make match striking dangerous and they began in close quarters. One hears of chances in the rules, of the inauguration of the eight-hour day being the last law to go into effect, of generous proposals regarding check weighmen, and, most significant of all, of an increase in wages of seven per cent to seventeen per cent. This was the back-ring of the whole fight. It is still the issue. Before they themselves had made inevitable, but it came too late.

The miners not to be satisfied with concessions. They demanded the union and power, so that they might treat with the operators on equal terms, securing equality, now and always. The agitators were striking matches all over the powder.

The first move in the present belligerency was a letter to the men from the operators, dated September 8, inviting them to "a joint convention of miners and operators," and proposing the following explanatory paragraph:

"We are making this last endeavor to settle our differences peacefully, and with the hope of preventing a strike. If you will kindly come to this joint convention we will be glad to point out to you the fallacies of the statements which you have been observed in the letter, but it was generally ignored by the men.

"I cannot question, and do not question, the right of men to organize and bargain collectively."

But, referring to the United Mine Workers' organization, he added: "From my own knowledge of that organization, I don't want any business relations with it, and I am not going to have any business relations with it."

Now that was exactly what the copper operators told me in Michigan, that they had no objection to unions as long as they were sentimental by the courts. In the people remedied this by voting a constitutional amendment, but the corporations' influence in the legislature of 1903 was strong enough to defeat the majority will of the voters. The bloody story has in part a protest of the mine workers against such nullification of their will. The eight-hour law at last came to pass an eight-hour law, but it was a "fake" bill framed by the enemies of it. And it was in force for only a long years after the constitutional amendment that the legislature of 1911 passed the eight-hour law for smelters and mines.

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EXCUSES.

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

Excuses are little Knock-out Drops that a man uses to Dumbfound and Bedazzle his own conscience with special occasions.

An excuse never Excuses an Excuse.

People never try to Excuse things that they themselves believe to be right. When you do your Best you are conscious of it. Consequently that is the time to itself produces. If there is any chance for an Excuse, the thing excuse you are sorry for.

An Excuse never Excuses an Excuse.

Your brain may be unschooled—but that is there. Silas Burritt probably never was inside a High School, but he became famous as the Learned Blacksmith." He found time on his shop to learn forty languages! He offered no excuses for an unlearned life. The word Excuse in not in the dictionary of the Willing and the Determined.

An Excuse never Excuses an Excuse.

Did you ever see an Excuse as a prop that it did not fall down? Excuses hamper. Excuses are Stumbling Blocks over which you are sure to fall unless you kick them aside and pass on and forget them. Excuses are Unnatural. They wear false faces. They never look to you as they really are. The next time you feel like making an Excuse—don't! For—

An Excuse never Excuses an Excuse.

COUNTING THE COSTS

When Americans begin counting the cost of a thing it means that they have become prosperous. Ten years ago in Colorado they are now keeping books on the miners' strike. It is found that thus far sixteen persons have been killed and forty-eight wounded, and that the expense to the State government thereof in the State has already aggregated $2,000,000.

There are other losses that are not to be so easily computed. A great State has been degraded at home and shamed abroad. Its law have not been enforced. Its government has broken down. Its people no longer have confidence in it. Its agents, many of them have lost confidence even in themselves. An important industry has been paralyzed. Hatred, arrogance and violence. In spite of all that has happened, its warring factions are kept from each other's throats only by the presence of United States troops.

The strike has been and still is a costly affair, and the end of it is not in sight. Must it proceed to the point of extinction—to social, political, economic and industrial bankruptcy?—Racine (Wis.) Daily Call.

CIVIC PRIDE AND CIVIC SPIRIT

Civic pride and civic spirit are not necessarily synonymous. The fact that a citizen boasts about his city is no sign that he loves the city. He may "do" it the first chance he gets in taxes and contracts. It is not that he cooperates every favorable thing about the city and sidesteps or denies every unfavorable or undesirable thing is no sign that he loves the city.

A city which should become known as one [illegible] would be found in this age of publicity to attract a great deal of favorable comment. If so, how is a city going to become that kind of a city? Certainly by doing the needed things to improve itself in every respect as a place where all elements of its citizens find their interests considered, where sanitation is as perfect as possible, regardless of expense, open air recreation is recognized as a vital need and therefore, amply provided for, the city authorities alert in providing all the necessities and conveniences; where also its social and welfare work receive attention and the beautification of the city by a harmonious city plan is considered essential.

That kind of a city, notwithstanding the increasing number of citizens who do serve the city faithfully, is still the exception, the rule being that the citizens want the city to come out all right, that things will work themselves out, provided only that the individual is left free to look after his personal interest. That principle does not bring about the expected results. It is good as far as it goes, particularly falls short of proving to be a principle that builds a city that the whole citizenship can admire and love for their city, because in it everything is considered that can contribute to the general welfare.

Cities will never be what they should be until all the citizens get the idea that they should look at things for, instead of to, the city. Results will always fall short, so long as citizens figure how they can get the most out of the city and give little to it. Cities will begin to be such as to win the love of their citizens when the citizens get a boundless duty of the city freely and generously their best thought, their valuable time and where necessary their money to make it serve all their municipal needs. Otherwise people will not love a municipality, little after all, the way the city grows up will be haphazard, without rule or principle, "a child of the streets."

Like Topsy, most cities have "just growed." They have been neglected by their proper parents, the citizens, and have been allowed to grow up any way they could, following lines of least resistance. The result is that the old saying, "God made the country, and man made the town," contains a slur on the town that has always reflected on citizenship. The time will come when what cities find it to their interest to completely revolutionize the character and appearance of these congested places that therefore have only "just growed."—Exchange.

THE INDISPENSABLE SCHOOL NURSE

"Medical inspection of schools has rendered the school nurse inevitable," declares Dr. Ernest Bryant Hoag in a bulletin on "Oriental Health Work" issued by the United States Bureau of Education.

"Without an effective follow-up service conducted by visiting nurses, medical inspection is ineffective. Until 1908 New York City sent 90 per cent of notices to parents of defective children, and was able to secure action in only 6 per cent of the cases where treatment was recommended. Immediately upon placing the follow-up service in the hands of nurses the percentage increased promptly to 84.

"The nurse effects what no other agency could accomplish. She not only secures action in the case at hand, but she also nurses the sentiment and the influence in the homes where she visits.

"By virtue of her room-to-room visitation, the school nurse is, for educational purposes, the social visitor. She notes temperature, ventilation, seating, cleanliness of room, toilets, blackboards, and the physical condition of children. She makes standards of sanitation tend to follow her into the schools.

"The school nurse is first and last a social worker. She instructs ignorant but fond mothers in the best methods of feeding, clothing and caring for their children. She is received in their homes and not by what mistakes we make. We are all full of mistakes. We must not criticize.

"I think the man who criticises the mistakes of a union man is a very narrow-minded man.

"Organization is the world is an organized movement.

"The Standard Oil Company is a tremendous organization for the production and distribution of the product at the smallest conceivable cost. It is organized not for the good of the human race, but for the personal benefit of its shareholders.

"Thirty years ago a man took his life in his hands when he got up to talk organization to the average mechanic of the working man. He was mad, said there was no use in it.

"I say you all ought to organize for your own sake and the sake of humanity, and you can't do it under conditions individually. You may come up a little, but don't get it into your head that you can get up alone. You must understand that your standard of wages is regulated by the lowest paid worker, whether organized or unorganized.

"Be a part of this great struggle for human rights and you will not only be better off but you will be better men."

Judge Jeffries, during his eloquent address, paid a high tribute to Colorado for defending themselves and their liberties against the hired thugs of the mine operators.—Detroit Labor News.

WORKERS SHOULD STAND TOGETHER

In a meeting of Detroit meat cutters and butcher workmen, called for the purpose of discussing organization, Judge E. J. Jeffries, in urging these workers to unite, said:

"You have not got any use for a man who isn't loyal.

"Loyalty is one of the greatest things any man can have.

"There is a force working against you that is trying to take your loyalty almost as much as your bread and butter.

"You are like two dogs, fighting over one bone. The working men have not learned that so anxious are they that they are journeying over into the other class and making millionaires of those that are trying to make a difference in what the trusts do. Whether they like it or not they do not criticise. They are loyal.

"You are the great mass. You have the control of the government. You have control of everything.

"We are living under the very law of organization. The day of individuality has passed. The law of today is not only that he may exploit you so that you may keep in their idleness and luxury. No man has a right to be outside of an organization which is organized under the law.

"The labor movement stands as the holiest of movements. It can only be judged by what we are trying to do than in a gang house; the results from the latter are more insidious in their onset and more difficult to control. Dampness undoubtedly greatly favors the incidence of pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, heart disease and phthisis. Probably children are more susceptible to the ill effects of damp houses than adults." The department of health of our cities might well take up this question, and the Journal of the American Medical Association. Probably most American municipalities already have the legal power requisite to establish such certificates and the question is only one of making the regulation and establishing the custom.

HOW TO STOP WAR

In his book, "The Last Shot," Frederick Palmer tells how the only way of abolishing world peace beside arbitration and diplomacy. He describes a great battle moving on, with the dead and the killed when in the midst of the carnage the question comes to every soldier, what is the use of it all? Is it worth while? Is there that man over there, and why should he be killed? Then he will throw down his rifle, cheer or sweethearts, why should either of us load their warm hearts with sorrow? Let us live and let live. We will stop it. And so at once they throw down their arms and go away to their homes.

That is the way of it all. We will stop. Just won't fight, and let the statesmen wrangle about arbitration and diplomacy and treaties, but must be a fight, let them do it themselves. It is high time humanity produced a habit of treating a person as a "case" or a walking disease. But the habit of impersonality persists like original sin in myriad forms and unexpected ways. In law courts we treat a human being as a "prisoner at the bar," as the "plaintiff" or "defendant," to the exclusion of the fact that he is a real and sensitive as ourselves.—Atlantic.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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JOURNALISTIC JEREMIAHS.

On this page we reprint from several prominent eastern papers editorial expressions upon the Clayton anti-trust bill which exempts labor unions from the Sherman anti-trust law and regulates the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

These editorial excerpts illustrate how our opponents look upon Labor's demands to be free from classification as property and their determination to resist these demands.

With many a tearful and piteous lamentation these journalistic Jeremiahs bewail the times and the morals and the degeneracy of the Congress that favors exemption for the workers. With reprovings and upbraidings they denounce this exemption as class legislation, identify class legislation with special privilege, and wax indignant at the audacity of mere workers who dare to ask to be distinguished from the products they create.

These Jeremiahs, who see nothing but anarchy and ruin in according freedom to the men and women of toil, are survivals of a previous age of thought. They do not know and never can understand that a person may toil with his hands and still be a human being with a mind and a heart and wants, even as any other man or woman.

The toilers are not slaves, they are not things. They demand only the rights of free men and women. But whether the survivors of the ancient regime know it or not, a mighty change has been working in the minds of men—a change that believes in democracy and opportunity for the common people as well as for those in higher places.

This newer and broader concept of democracy is based upon the vision of a new freedom—a freedom which frees men from the tyranny of power and wealth and enables them to control their own actions and seek their own welfare.

The old democracy bestowed upon men the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The new democracy secures to them the right to activities which give those rights reality and effectiveness.

But the journalistic Jeremiahs, who draw their inspiration from Wall Street and the special interests, cannot understand this new freedom. They cannot understand any movement that has as its purpose the welfare and the protection of human beings. Misunderstanding the movement, they unreservedly condemn it and condemn those who support it.

Nor do they content themselves with broad generalities and unsupported accusations, but they go farther and question the patriotism, the sincerity, the courage of the lawmakers who actively support Labor's interests.

It is easy to make charges. Papers devoted to the special interests are most efficiently conducted factories for the production of charges against progressive statesmen and legislators. Ignorance and cowardice are some of the terms employed by these "molders of public opinion."

As to the ignorance of those who favor the exemption of labor organizations from the provisions of a law intended to apply to organizations engaged in trade for profits there is room for considerable difference of opinion.

It is hardly ignorance that enables a lawmaker to distinguish between labor and capital; between the laborer and the products of his labor; between a power which is inseparable from the human worker and that upon which he expends his creative force.

It is hardly ignorance which caused the Supreme Court of the United States to uphold the constitutionality of the anti-trust law of the state of Missouri which contains a specific exemption from its provisions for labor organizations. It is hardly ignorance which determined that court to uphold the principle of classification as necessary for legislation and to conclude that regulations applying to industrial enterprises and railroads cannot be condemned because they do not apply also to combinations of maid servants. Restraints upon those who sell articles may differ from restraints upon those who are engaged in labor purusits.

It is hardly cowardice that determines men to champion the cause of human rights. It is a cause which cannot offer great material rewards or favors.

These Jeremiahs accuse every lawmaker who voted for Labor with being actuated by lust for votes. The very charge is an admission of the strength back of the demand for the exemption of the labor organizations.

Some years ago the labor movement was a practically unknown force in politics. The labor movement went into politics to secure justice for the masses of the common people. It had not favors or special privileges to bestow, it could plead only the justice of its cause. The cause found response in the hearts and consciences of men and women. Labor's demand for human rights has grown until now it is the greatest power in politics. It has a strength greater than partisan affiliation, a power that none dare antagonize because its demands are founded upon human justice, because its purpose is the dominance of human values, because its ideals are big with the bigness of human life.

It is but a poor soul and a sorry critic that would charge those who champion this cause with "lust for votes" and stigmatize those who promote this cause as demagogues. Yet such are the tactics of those who stand by a losing cause and who resist the advances of progress.

There is no reason to doubt that many of these editorial Jeremiahs are genuinely alarmed over Labor's progress. There are some who honestly believe themselves justified in attacking even America's highest officials to defeat the purposes of Labor.

They themselves do not see what they are doing—they cannot grasp the ideal that men who toil and sweat shall be as free as the banker and the railroad magnate.

These editors represent the old theory that prosperity must be protected and that a restraining hand must be held over the producers of wealth lest they be guilty of indiscretion and violence. They consider workers as of inferior intelligence, unfit for complete freedom. They are still under the dominance of the old feudalistic concept which regards the toilers as the rightful property of a specially privileged class, and would hold them in that relation.

These men represent a type that cannot comprehend the ideals and the bigness of the men who toil with their hands. When the toilers ask for freedom, for opportunity, they think the demand is a demand to license violence and crime. There is a greatness in common humanity that transcends their comprehension.

But the common people will be heard—they are coming into the heritage of free men and women. Their demands for human justice represent the conscience and the conviction of the people.

This conviction is gaining force and influence. It challenges the right of human justice to prior consideration before any other claim.

Those who understand will swing out with the tide of this new freedom into greater freedom and all those who resist will resist in vain. There are as yet unrealized possibilities in human freedom, undeveloped depths and greatness in human character. These must and will find expression.

Labor's Magna Charta and Bill of Rights are the basis for this new freedom.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.

The best argument against workingmen's compensation has been that it makes the employer pay for the employe's carelessness. It was a bad argument, but it did yeoman service in California while the compensation law was under discussion, and echoes of it are still heard from those who do not know the facts or do not want to know them.

Of course, the employer does not pay for compensation. He adds the cost of insurance against accidents to the other charges of his business, and ultimately they find their way into the retail prices of his goods.

Moreover, it is evident that most industrial accidents are not due to what could properly be called carelessness on the part of the employes. Dr. Lucian Chaney, director of the bureau of statistics for the Department of Labor, pointed out the other day that the best proof of this lies in the rapidity with which industrial corporations have diminished the number of accidents wherever safety methods have been tried. If the trouble was in the psychology of the workingmen the process would take years instead of months.

"After years of study and close scrutiny of thousands of workingmen in the actual prosecution of their work," says Dr. Chaney, "I wish to record my deliberate conviction that the American workingmen is as sober, as sane and as regardful of his own safety and that of others as any workingman in the world."

"Blame it on the engineer" is a formula which will soon fool nobody.—San Francisco Bulletin.

THE NATIONS AND THE SEA

The International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea drawn up in London is in the hands of the United States Senate. Some question marks might be put in front of the personnel of the conference, and the lack of practical seamen among them is a standing handicap. Moreover, when thirteen nationalities are gathered together to consider matters of marine interest and welfare, to which thirteen different viewpoints and thirteen compromises before a general conclusion can be reached.

The convention does two things, undesirable and wrong. It does not require American and foreign American requirements, such as the wireless provisions. The result has been radio-telegraph has been to seafaring men and to passengers is well known to every casual newspaper reader. Monstrous hoaxes have been created to record the bravery and the devotion of wireless operators. American law provides that steamers plying between ports more than 200 miles apart and having more than fifty souls on board shall have two operators and continuous service. By this international convention only those vessels which have intercontinental traffic are compelled to have continuous wireless watch and service, and second and perhaps third previous error is the lowering of the lifeboat standards. The English law provides lifeboats for all persons on board, the La Follette bill the same; but the treaty calls for only 75 per cent, and the number may be provided for with rafts.

But what is of more importance than either of these things is the surrender of the jurisdiction now exercised by the United States over vessels foreign and domestic in our own ports. The treaty would seal up the question of safety at sea for six years after July, 1915. That is, legislation by any country in the interval must be consistent with the terms of the convention. There may be a diversity of opinion about American-Panama toll rights. But there is not, nor should there be, any doubt about American jurisdiction over vessels in our own ports. Port authorities in America now have power to regulate in-coming and out-going foreign vessels. They can say to a captain: "Sir, your vessel is too deeply loaded; your crew is insufficiently; you have too few lifeboats."

The international treaty would prevent port authorities from exercising this power with respect to safety provisions superior to the low minimums set by the treaty. The United States might pass higher and more expensive standards as to its own ships, but that would merely put its own vessels at a disadvantage with the vessels of other nations. It is entirely reasonable for the nations to covenant as to the minimum safety standards which shall be enforced in all seas. But they should not tie the hands of any nation which in the name of safety may set higher standards for all vessels coming to its ports. The Titanic disaster was one of the most expensive lessons in science, and the lack of practical seamen among them is a standing handicap. Moreover, when thirteen nationalities are gathered together to consider matters of marine interest and welfare, to which thirteen different viewpoints and thirteen compromises before a general conclusion can be reached.

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OUR HERO.

"The man we like is the man who wins,
The man with a mighty will;
Who plods away
Through the best of the day
And journeys up the hill.

"His is the hand we like to grasp;
His is the man that we would
Clasp to our breast
With friendly zest—
The man who is making good.

"For, whether it be on land or sea,
In peace or the bloody fray,
The man we cheer
Are the men who steer
A straightway course each day.

"Not the man who falters and drops aside,
But the man who has nobly stood
In the thick of the fight
For the cause of right—
The man who is making good.

"Then, here's to the man today, say I,
Who strives with a heart of steel,
With will and blood warm
In his sturdy form,
Though envy's at his heel.

"Yes, here's to the man who toils right on,
To the man who is making good.
I make my bow
To his upright row—
The man who is making good.

—Exchange.

Comment of Hostile Newspapers On Anti-trust Bill Urged by Labor

No recent act of Congress has aroused such resentment by certain editorial writers, as has the passage of the Clayton anti-trust bill, with labor's provisions, by the House of Representatives. The following utterances by eastern newspapers is a sample of the "arguments" used:

New York Sun.

* * * Special privilege to labor unions and agricultural societies to consider themselves exempt from the prohibitions against monopolistic conspiracies decreed for merchants and manufacturers.

New York Herald.

As for the Clayton bill, with its discriminations in favor of the Webb amendment legalizing boycott, "picketing" and other coercive methods, it is the most objectionable item in the whole so-called anti-trust program.

Boston Transcript.

The intention of the majority of the national House of Representatives who amended the anti-trust law to please Gompers is plain. It is to put their votes where they will do them the most good. * * * It is not the conservatives even a fraction of the spirit that inspired its regard for the Constitution when it enacted the Sherman anti-trust law, more than twenty years ago, it will not let the stamp of approval on class legislation sent up from the House.

Providence Evening Tribune.

The loading of the (Clayton) bill with this special product of class legislation will, if agreed to by the Senate, justify a veto by the President.

ELECTRIC AIRSHIPS COMING

Into the atmosphere of the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association there was projected a current, strong, dominating, diffusing sparks which set the whole gathering aflame.

Thomas Alva Edison, the wizard of electricity, the man who since Franklin's day has done more than any other to put humanity on speaking terms with the wonders of the infinite, appeared in the midst of the gathering.

Mr. Edison's coming was charged with significance. It was dramatic in the extreme. Men who are making fortunes by harnessing the powers he has discovered, and who are controlling big corporations and many millions of capitalities, grew silent as the old man's figure was discerned.

Every one and everything gave way to Mr. Edison. When he spoke every mind received a new impetus toward conquest. New visions were stirred by his prophecies. Realization stalked abroad, and dreams which a few years ago would have been put down to the violence of the necromancer or the vaporings of the sorcerer were almost visualized before the eyes of the gathering.

With a seer's prophetic vision, Mr. Edison predicted two things of tremendous moment to science and humanity. He declared electricity can be derived directly from coal without the intermediary of the steam boiler, the engine or the dynamo, and assured the men he addressed that shortly will revolutionize the science of aviation, and that not the eagle's flight, but the bee's buzzing will be the principle upon which man must build his wings.

The tragedy of finite man grappling with infinite powers was portrayed in the brief visit, the short address and slight glimpse the convention had of the wizard.

Age has set its clutch upon the wiry and tireless frame of the great discoverer, though his master mind has defied time, and his spirit still dwells with the infinite resources of the universe.

His words dealt with the simplification of the big mysteries of life, and yet the things he predicted will come true, but he will not be the one to accomplish them.

"Electricity will be derived from coal," he said. "It will not be the one to bring about its derivation. I am not working on that problem. It would take me a long time, a long time, and I have not that much time to live."

For a moment the old man paused, buried in thought, the thought of what he cannot accomplish because he is mortal. Then he playfully told the "cubs of electricity," as he called the electricians that they must do the work for him, they who are young and have the years to do it.

A snap of his eyes, a keen look into the future, and the magic book of fancy was unrolled again, and the men in the assembly room of the Bellevue-Stratford saw a vision in which their heads whirling and made their brains dizzy.

What did they see? They saw the air alive with graceful, winged creatures of man's make, airships propelled by the force of electricity, safe, sure, and built upon the mechanism that nature has used for thousands and thousands of years.

As the inventor and his wife were on their way to this city from New York by automobile yesterday they passed through a shady glen. Flitting among the trees was a bumble bee, just a plain, ordinary buzzing bee.

"Do you know," said Mr. Edison, "as I watched that bee I realized that a real plane, a heavier-than-air machine of great weight, can be built so soon as we obtain something that beats the air 200 times a second." He gained his knowledge of flight from the bee as the Wright brothers gained theirs from observing the buzzard. Only Mr. Edison approached the matter from a different angle.

"That bumble bee," he said, "was 1 inch long, 3-8 of an inch in diameter, with a wing 1-4 of an inch wide and 5-8 of an inch long. The wings weighed a milligram—that bee weighed 7,000 times more than his wings. If we can only get to that, get to that—the greatest weight for the smallest wing—that is the thing. The bee's wings beat the air 300 times a second.

"A bee works on sound waves. Remember, the air is rigid as steel if the pressure is only sudden enough. Give us something that beats the air 200 times a second and we will have a 'real' plane."—Philadelphia North American.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE 1899

In an anniversary issue the Philadelphia North American describes the events of 1899, when the paper was first launched as a liberal organ.

"The newspapers, some through ignorance and some through venality, almost unanimously sustained the conditions that Big Business was the ordained ruler of our affairs. The pulpit echoed the cry, shareholders of universities in the interests of unscrupulous buccaneers, the courts signified their approval of methods that violated every law of God and man. If one complained of a gross evil he was howled down as an enemy of prosperity. If he championed humanity against the greed of privilege he was denounced as an anarchist. A sentiment that in the inexorable economic laws could not be abrogated by the fiat of the dominant interests he was mocked at as a visionary theorist."

The North American reviews various tangible achievements for the greater happiness of the common man which the last fifteen years have witnessed. They have been many and important. Even though unforeseen events global bring about a reactionary period in the United States, democratic machinery has been set up which would hinder it at every turn.

Yet, in the present spirit of the people all these democratic safeguards could be swept away and democracy would still continue to gain. The power of the man on top always comes from the acquiescence of the man at the bottom. A people who will not have an intelligent dream of the Decalogue and the Golden Rule have no place in a political campaign, were received by the people with laughing approval."

In 1931 But where is the public man who would dare to use such words today? Even the avowed conservatives have learned to speak the language of democracy. The wolf is mighty careful to button up his sheepskin before he goes abroad.

The difference is a difference in the public understanding. Predatory big business, like Bottom in the play, has been translated. The gilt has rubbed off the gold brick. The shoddy has pulled away from the wool. The public understands better what real democracy is, and what are the enemies of democracy; and it is resolved that there shall be a democracy that shall be lasting and complete.—San Francisco Bulletin.

SHALL MAN OR "MUD" VOTE

The movement on foot to have the constitution amended so that none can vote on the question of a bond issue save property holders is wrong in principle and retrogressive in the extreme. It is a step for the return to the olden days when property was a qualification for the exercise of franchise. In those times the dollar voted and not the man, and there are a few left even in these days of progress who desire a return of the antiquated method. They are at most a retrogressive lot, content if they own a few feet of dirt, are loath to let go of a few dollars in order that their possessions may be increased in value, and made of some use to civilization.

These antiquated object to the laboring man, mechanic, professional man, college professor and others, who, while performing services to humanity and the state, may not have the acquisitive bump developed strongly enough to have acquired property so that it may be taxed. They want to measure a man's ability to vote intelligently by the forfeet of "mud" that he may have acquired—honestly or dishonestly. It makes no difference how he obtained it so long as it is assessed to him. In other words, the "mud" votes and the man simply casts the ballot for it.

These people forget that the ultimate consumer pays the bill in the end. Even though he may not have piled up dollars in real estate and other taxable property, still he pays the freight. All taxes that are paid on real property and personalty are assessed up to the consumer and he has to pay interest every day for everything that he eats, drinks, and wears. He pays the high rents and other trimmings that are asked by the property holders, and that he should be allowed "taxation representation" is something that was fought out and settled in 1776.

There need be no fear but that the proposed amendment to the constitution will appear on the initiative ballot in November will be snowed under as badly that its sponsors will hardly know what hit it. California's progressive state, and the year 1914 is one for advance in legislation and not for retrogression.—Sacramento Union.

ICE DRIVERS ORGANIZE.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 13.—Long hours and low wages has been the lot of ice-wagon drivers in this city long enough, is the opinion of the workmen, who have formed a union for the purpose of bettering conditions. A large charter list has been secured.

TEAMSTERS MAKE PROGRESS.

San Diego, Cal., June 13.—A 100 per cent organization is the mark set by Teamsters' union No. 195, which is attracting the attention of local unionists because of steady advances and the securing of new agreements.

VIOLATED LABOR LAWS.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Several individuals and firms were fined for violation of the state labor laws because their women employes were forced to work more than fifty-four hours a week.

THE COST OF PROGRESS

The folly of expecting to get something for nothing, and the fact that everything worth having costs effort and expenditure of some sort, is illustrated by the always meant sacrifice and loss on the part of those effecting it, have never been so conspicuously evident as today. At the very dawn of civilization, when men first began to live in small groups of families, instead of singly, as the animals gained by combination were at the expense, to some extent, of the complete freedom of individual action, which had grown more pervasive and complex. It has been necessary for those who wished to enjoy its benefits to give up more and more of their right to do just as they pleased, or all as they pleased, in many directions, until now we can hardly do anything without at first asking ourselves whether we are going to overstep some restriction or other, or infringe on some one else's rights, says the Cincinnati Engineer. So only to live as we do has it been essential for individuals to give up a great deal, but tribes, communities and nations have later they were formed, have secured such collective freedom and independent existence as they have had at the cost of great sacrifice of life and property. It would be impossible to compute what the cost has been of the autonomy and freedom which modern States enjoy, or to estimate the sacrifices that have been made to secure to mankind immunity from tyranny and oppression, and the unquestioned rights which now belong to every man.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

On Friday of last week the newsboys were rushing along the streets with "Extra!" in their cry. The cause of the alarm was a dispatch from Orient stating that the Pacific Mail steamer "Siberia," en route from Nagasaki to Manila, had repeatedly sent out the international wireless distress signal, indicating that she was in grave danger.

There were no details, nothing upon which to base a long newspaper story—except that there were aboard the vessel many white passengers and a Chinese crew.

Every one with any knowledge of the seas knows what that meant. Every one with ever so little acquaintance of shipwrecks and disasters on the deep, knew that the rule "women and children first," had never been formally accepted by any Chinese crew. The recalled the incidents connected with the wreck of the Titanic at the entrance to San Francisco harbor and the heroic apprehensive for the passengers on the "Siberia," for here was not only the element of uncertainty as to what had happened to cause the "S. O. S." flashes—here was the general knowledge that the Chinese crew could not be depended upon in an emergency.

Fortunately, the disaster turned out to be only an error in sending or picking up a wireless message. But the relatives and friends of the "Siberia" passengers had some anxious moments. And who would not have grave forebodings under similar circumstances? The thought of shipwreck with a Chinese crew suggests scenes of which language utterly fails to portray.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

A WRONG PHILOSOPHY

Many people daily go along, and seeing great wrongs existing, seek to disclaim all responsibility for their existence. Their reasoning takes this form: "Well, this has always been this way—always will be—so what's the use for me to grumble?" That is the philosophy of ignorance, and if that theory had always been followed out to by all people, then we should still be living in caves or in trees, and wearing a fig leaf for a dress suit.

The discontented are the most important element of the human race. If we had never been dissatisfied with a stage coach, the steam engine would never have been created; if automobiles were not sought the aeroplane would be an undreamed-of possibility.

To a publisher, that one is not responsible for the sins of society, or directly to blame for the errors of an unjust system of which he is but the root of the trouble. We are all units in society, and equally responsible for the misdeeds of the whole; nor can we evade the question by skillfully trying to shift our responsibility to the shoulders of another.

We are our brother's keeper. Any other philosophy is wrong, and until we get hold of that idea by the tail and apply that philosophy to our code of action, our efforts to attain the greatest good must be unavailing because of their impracticability.—Birmingham (Ala.) Labor Advocate.

SEAMANSHIP NEEDED

The more that is published about the sinking of the Empress of Ireland the more is it made plain that the disaster was due to that lack of skill in baseball is known as boneheadedness.

The tendency in such a case always is to place the blame on the large vessel, the one with great capital behind it. But anyone the least familiar with shipping knows that there are hundreds of vessels in commission which are no more than floating slums—manned by green hands, run by underpaid officers, short-handed as a rule and as a rule undisciplined, and unfit in every way, as to everything from brains to coal. They do far more than the big vessels to keep up the standard of seamanship. They are responsible, more than any other kind of ship, for the high seas and the low order of intellect that goes with low wages.

There has been a lot of legislation for the promotion of safety at sea. A lot more is pending. But it will all fail of good results unless we are willing to make lack of training and lack of simple common sense at sea a form of crime and misdemeanor, chargeable to ship owners.—Toledo Blade.

IF WE ONLY KNEW.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

If we knew the woes of the hearts we hate,
Know the efforts, all in vain,
And the bitter disappointments
Of the lives that we condemn,
Would the grim eternal roughness
Seem a little out of place?
Should we help where now we hinder,
Should we pity where we hate?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force—
Knowing not the powers that govern
Is one turbid at its source;
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
And we'd love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives
That surround each other's lives,
See the powers that sway and govern,
Know what spur the actions gives,
Often we would pardon, where we
Just to judge all actions good;
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

GOING TOO FAR

Dispatches tell us that a farmer in Indiana vaccinated a hundred hogs, and fifty of them died. That is too much. We can be tranquil when doctors vaccinate their peers. We can stand unmoved at the annual sacrifice of our school children on the altar of St. Vitus. Most of them are none good for anything in factories and mills, anyhow. But how have a commercial value and a market price, and we cannot afford to turn. Even science must not expect to sacrifice the cream of humanity. Doctors have to eat the hogs.—Life.